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FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. VIII NO. 143 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, JUNE 16, 1920. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA.
(Companies Incorporated in England).
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Passengers are requested to be in possession of Pass Ports.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
15th June	Khiva	Troops only
20th June	Novara*	6850
22nd June	Morvada†	8193
29th June	Delta	8082
6th July	Ry ana (A)	5635 extra sailing
2nd July	Nubdera	16130
13th July	Nellore (A)	6853
17th July	Karmala (A)	8983

*Fully booked from China, will not convey passengers from Bombay.
†R. I. Company's Fares.
(A) Not calling at Marseilles.

SAILINGS TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Date about	Steamer.	
20th June	Dilwara	Calling at Colombo, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers	
13th June	Sandra	Karachi & P. Gulf ports.
20th June	Lloya	Karachi direct 10 a.m.
17th "	Karoa	East & South Africa.

Terms and Rates of Freight and passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with
MACKINON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.,
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tonnage.	Arrival.	Departure
Yamato Maru	G. Hidashima	4173	4th June	20th June
Hongkong Maru	E. Toki	5838	18th June	29th June
Bombay Maru	M. Tsuruga	4352	2nd July	13th July
Taima Maru	Y. Kawashima	3135	10th July	21st July

For freight and passage apply to
S. HAGAMI,
Manager.
Elliss Buildings.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.
(Incorporated in Japan)
HEAD OFFICE—OSAKA, Japan.
Regular Service to Japan via Singapore and Hongkong.

Steamer	Captain	Arrival	Departure
Siam Maru	D. Imaizumi	8th June	20th June
Kamo Maru	K. Tsuji	24th "	30th "
Celon Maru	E. Yano	30th June	10th July

For Freight and Passage, etc., apply to
K. SHIMA.
Manager.
Ajam Building,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.
Post Box No. 355: Telephone No. 2150.

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S.S. "LOYALTY."

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES.
18TH JUNE, 1920
10TH AUGUST, 1920.

FARES.
1st Class "A" Rs. 500.
1st Class "B" Rs. 450.
2nd Class Rs. 300.

A reduction of 10 per cent will be made on three or more full fares for families.
No berth will be registered without a payment of a deposit of Rs. 200.
The steamer is fitted with wireless telegraphy and all cabins have got electric lights and fans free of charge. The steamer also carries a fully qualified surgeon and also a stewardess.
There is no deck accommodation for servants.
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For passages and full particulars apply to—
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The Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.
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Bombay.
Telegraphic Address: "JALANATH".
Telephone No. 114.

ANGLO INDIA & COLONIAL NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

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For particulars apply to:—
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Anglo-India and Colonial Navigation Company, Limited.
1478

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(Incorporated in England.)

Head Office:—4, CROSBY SQUARE, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:
Bombay, Calcutta, Colombo, Baghdad, Basrah, Basrah City, Amara, Hillah, Mosul, and Bahrein.

Authorised Capital	£2,000,000
Paid Up Capital	£765,243
Reserve Fund	£220,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,197,468

BOMBAY BRANCH.
(Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.)
INTEREST allowed on Deposits Fixed for one or two years at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit at 4 per cent. per annum.
Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
Bills of Exchange purchased, Loans and Credits granted on approved Security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken.
Purchases and Sales of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.
Securities received for Safe Custody and Interest and Dividends collected for clients.
L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

BANK OF BARODA, LTD.
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Registered under the Baroda Companies' Act II of 1897.
HEAD OFFICE: Baroda.
BRANCHES: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana, Surat and Bombay.

	Rs.
Capital Subscribed	60,00,000
Capital Paid-up	30,00,000
Reserve Fund	14,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
INTEREST allowed on daily balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per year will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of shares and securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules on application.
D. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD
Incorporated by Special Charter of the Imperial Japanese Government, 1899.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen 60,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	Yen 37,500,000
RESERVE FUND	Yen 7,030,000

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEH, FORMOSA
BRANCHES:

LONDON	YOKOHAMA	KARENKO
NEW YORK	MOJI	KEELUNG
SHANGHAI	AMOY	MAKUNG
HONGKONG	CANTON	TAITOE
SINGAPORE	FOOCHOW	SHINCHIKU
BATAVIA	HANKOW	TAICHU
SEMARANG	KIUKIANG	TAMAN
SOORABAYA	SWATOW	TAKOW
TOKYO	AKO	TAMSUI
KOBE	GIRAN	TOWEN
OSAKA	KAGI	BANGKOK

The Bank has also a LARGE NUMBER OF CORRESPONDENTS at HOME and ABROAD.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened and FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE Business transacted.
K. TAKEMURA,
Manager
80, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1886.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 74,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 44,000,000

Head Office: YOKOHAMA.
Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Dairen, Fengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kai-Yuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, Rio de Janeiro, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Sourabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Branches:—
Tsinan, Tokio, Tsingtau, Vladivostock.
CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened for approved customers, and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 6.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
T. SEKI,
Manager.
Post Box No. 204.
Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY 1895.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital authorised	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	15,55,709	9	8
Reserve Funds	13,29,502	8	6

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE
BRANCHES.

Amritsar	Hoshiarpur	Ludhiana
Bombay	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Multan City
Calcutta	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jammu	Patiala
Delhi	Jhelum City	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Karachi	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Kasur	Sialkot
Gujranwalla	Lahore City	Srinagar
Gujrat	Lyallpur	Umballa City
Hapur		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS etc., of outstations are bought collected and discounted.
INLAND TRADE BILLS, etc., of approved customers discounted and Demand Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers issued on stations where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to:
RUPCHAND KAPUR,
Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE,
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH:—Ahmedabad.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,50,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	90,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGH OUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK accounts opened on favourable terms—Rules on aplpication.
H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANKING.

THE SUMITOMO BANK
LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen 70,000,000.
PAID UP CAPITAL	Yen 40,500,500.
RESERVE FUND	Yen 6,500,000.

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA.
BRANCHES:

Bombay	Kure	San Francisco
Bingomachi	Kurume	Seattle
Dotonbori	Kyoto	Semba
Hakata	London	Shanghai
Hankaw	Moji	Shimonoseki
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Tokyo
Honolulu	Nakanoshima	Toriaburacho
Kyogo	New York	Wakamatsu
Kawaguchi	Nibama	Yanai
Kobe	Onomichi	Yokohama

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months and farshorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
J. SATO,
Manager.
Churchgate Street, Bombay.
Post Box No. 389.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA, LIMITED.
(Registered in the Transvaal.)
With which are incorporated.
The Bank of Africa, Ltd., The Natal Bank, Ltd. and The National Bank of the Orange River Colony, Ltd.
Bankers to the Government of the Union of South Africa in the Transvaal, Natal and Orange Free State.
Bankers to the British Imperial Government in South Africa.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	£2,965,085
WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO	£4,000,000
CAPITAL & RESERVE	£4,015,000

HEAD OFFICE:—PRETORIA.
LONDON OFFICES:—Circus Place, London Wall; 18 St. Swithin's Lane, and 25, Cockspur Street (West End).
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OVER 450 BRANCHES AND SUB-BRANCHES IN SOUTH AND EAST AFRICA.
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FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year or for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum daily credit balances from Rs. 500 to Rs 1,00,000; interest on balances exceeding Rs 1,00,000 subject to special arrangement.
BILLS negotiated and collected.
LETTERS OF CREDIT AND DRAFTS issued.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
SPECIAL FACILITIES FOR BUSINESS WITH SOUTH AND EAST AFRICA.
W. MURRAY SMITH,
Acting Manager.
Taj Buildings.
216, Hornby Road.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

	Rs.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL	5,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	4,00,00,000
CALLED UP CAPITAL	60,00,000
PAID UP ON 19-5-20	59,00,042 8

HEAD OFFICE.
7, Mursban Road, Fort BOMBAY.
SUB-BRANCH.
Zaveri Bazar, 282, Shaikh Memon Street.
LONDON AGENTS.
THE LONDON COUNTY WESTMINISTER AND PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—Interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on DAILY BALANCES up to Rs. 1,00,000. From 1st January to 30th June interest at per cent. per annum is allowed on sums over Rs. 50,000 provided the balance does not fall below that figure. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 half yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK:—Interest allowed 4 per cent. per annum. Rules on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities at favourable rates.
SHARES AND SECURITIES purchased and sold.
Banking business of every description transacted.
A. B. OLIPHANT.
Ag. Manager.

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LADIES OF FASHION AND SOCIETY.
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Sound Security, Lowest rates of Premium in India—Liberal Policy terms.
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Funds and assets over Rs. 2,00,000
Claims Paid exceed Rs. 3,00,000
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DIRECTORS:
The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E.
Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad Kt.
Sir Hukamchand Saroopchand, Kt.
Jamshed K. Tarachand, Esq., Bar.-at-Law.
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Competent Chefs, High Class Cuisine and Billiard tables.
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FRAWLEY COMPANY

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"IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE"
Thursday 17th, at 9-30 p.m.
Fairwell Performance
BY SPECIAL REQUEST
"FAIR & WARMER"
Booking at Rose & Co. up to 6 p.m. After 7 p.m. at the Theatre.

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For the First Time in India :
MARION DAVIES
in the play based on the
WORLD FAMOUS SUCCESS
"THE BELLE OF NEW YORK"
London's Newest Cinema Novelty
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The famous American Cowboy Comedian.
TOM MIX
in a Thundering, Galloping and Whirlwind Comedy
"Fireworks on a Ranch"
MARVELLOUS DARE-DEVIL STUNTS.
The Funniest Cowboy Comic ever seen.

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A "FIRST NATIONAL" attraction that the whole family can see with pleasure and remember with profit.
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In Six Reels
The Story of An Unwanted Wife
JOSEPHINE WHITTELL
As the Divorcee Adventuress
Lois Wilson
As the True Wife
Howard Fisher
As the Lover-Husband
The bait that makes a woman a wolf risking the trap of matrimony to obtain
Or a tie that sears and burns in the soul of the unwanted wife.
Matrimony and an easy life
The Latest hit of the Cinema world
"Pathes Pictorial"
A New and Delightfull Series

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THE THIRD INSTALMENT.
of Brothers' big Vitagraph Serial
Smashing Barriers
Featuring the Star of Stars
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It is brimful of thrills and startling action from beginning to the end.
See it daily at
CINEMA MAJESTIC,
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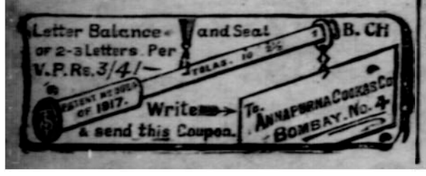
Daily at 5-15, 7, 8-45 & 10-30.
Extra Matinees on Saturday, Sunday, Thursday and Friday at 3 o'c.



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The two most Charming Cine' Stars.
The most delightful Comedy ever shown in Bombay.
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ANNOUNCEMENT.
TWO SUPER SERIALS!!
in one Programme.
In addition to the showing of the
VITAGRAPH SERIAL MELODRAMA :
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William Duncan.
EDITH JOHNSON & JOE RYAN.
6th & 7th Episodes
which is the Sensational
TALK OF BOMBAY.
From this week we commence another
VITAGRAPH MASTERPIECE !
"The Scarlet Runner."
To-day at 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.
THE 1,200 HORSE POWER MOTOR SERIAL.
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A GREATER VITAGRAPH SUPER SERIAL
SPEED—ROMANCE
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Each Thrilling Episode a complete story
In addition
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Something New in the Laughter Line.

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present
TOM MOORE
IN
"HEARTSEASE"
A Story of a wandering minstrel and his struggle for name and fame ; an absorbing drama that strikes at the heart of things and make you **FEEL** the throbs of love and romance.
(5 Reels—6,000 feet)
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There's a simple melody of Love and Faith that wil capture YOUR heart, just as it did brave Eric Temple—and take you back to the trysting days of Youth when life is sweet with the golden song at twilight.
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(NEW CHURNEY ROAD.)
DeLuxe Presentation—The famous song "Heartsease" rendered by the symphony orchestra.
Time and Prices as usual
A Comedy in the Programme.
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The Thirteenth Chair
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Managing Agents :—J. F. Madan & Co.
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DENNISTON
PLAYERS
In a carefully selected repertoire of the latest Comedies, Farces and Dramas.
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SUN. MATINEE at 5-30 p.m.
The first time in Bombay
"Up in Mabel's Room"
A farce in 3 Acts.
MON. and TUES., 21st and 22nd
The first time in Bombay
"The third Degree"
The great Police Drama.
WED. and THURS., 23rd and 24th
The first time in Bombay
"Clothes and the Girl"
A new and original Comedy
FRI. and SAT., 25th and 26th
The first time in Bombay
"The Girl from Rector's."
Booking now at Rose & Co.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE
Premier Theatre of the East.
Every day at 6-30 & 10 p.m.
LAST THREE NIGHTS OF THE
popular picture bill
"BLUE EYED MARY"
A mystery that breaks unexpectedly at the proper moment.
ALSO A FINE COMIC.
A DELIGHTFUL ENTERTAINMENT !
Prices : Re. 1-8 ; Re. 1; Ans. 8 and 4
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8-A, BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA.
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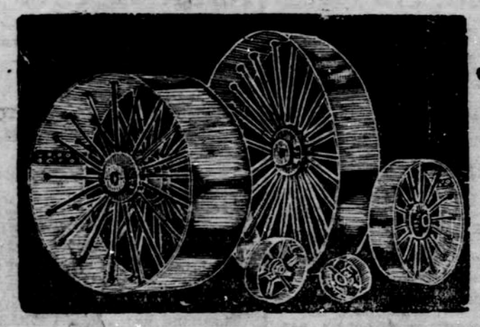

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A UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY
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Landlord & Estate Holders—Reliable Work—Cheap Cost.
THE
Pioneer Indian Paint & Oil Works, Ltd.
undertakes Painting and Decorating Work with our special "PIPCO" Sanitary Distempers, and Oil Paints. Full particulars and estimates submitted free on receipt of a Post Card.
Agents :
WACHA & DOSHI & CO.,
Telegraph Address : "WHITE PAINT."
11, Love Lane, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

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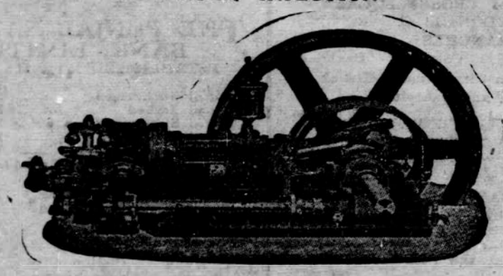
Semi-Diesel
Crude Oil Engines
AND
Suction Gas Plants
NO WATER INJECTION
SAFE SIMPLE RELIABLE ECONOMICAL.



USE SAME DIESEL ENGINES
40 Years' Experience British throughout. Thousands working
STOCKS HELD BY Moolji Haridas & Co.
Post Box No. 135, Carnac Bunder, BOMBAY
for the Bombay Presidency, Rajputana, Sind, Baluchistan, Punjab, Central and United Provinces.

Telegrams : "ROTATOR"
Telephones : 184 & 605
"CUIRASS" ANTI-CORROSIVE PAINT.
Covering capacity 10/15000 sq. ft. of flat metal per cent.
It is the best protecting medium for Steel and Iron Structures from Corrosion. It is the result of a most thorough and scientific investigation into the causes of corrosion and their prevention coupled with practical experience in the protection of metal structures of all discriptions and under varying climatic conditions.
Sole Agents :
A.N. ALEBHOY TYEBJEE & SONS.
20, BANK STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

ELECTRIC FANS
FIXTURES
METALLIC LAMPS
ACCESSORIES.

The London, Eastern and American Trading Co.,
HUMPHREY MANSIONS, FORT, BOMBAY.

IMPORTERS
OF ALL SORTS OF TYPTWRITERS AND ASSESSORIES.
Rebuilt Remington and Oliver Typewriters are offered to the Public at a reduced price to make room for February shipment. Trial solicited.
Mangaldas Dayabhai & Coy.
13, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Tropical Sun Helmets.
Specially made by Trees & Co., London.
The Governor Helmet made on Cork body, Water proof white drill, with White Pugree, Chin Straps, Leather Binding.
An ideal hat for Conservators Overseers, P. W. Inspectors, Engineers, and all whose avocations demand outdoor work.
All sizes. Price Rs. 25-8
The Same, Covered Solaro cloth, Rs 27-8.
Vulley & Sons,
HATTERS & GENERAL TAILORS,
Apollo Bunder, BOMBAY.

FAVOURITE
Because
FAITHFUL
The Star

SEALING WAX
Please ask your Stationer for it.
Sole Agents :
N. Lallubhai & Co.,
13, Tamarind Land, Fort, BOMBAY

CULTURED TAILORS
FOR CUSTOMERS OF
CULTURED TASTE.
Araujo Fernandes & Co.,
Princess Street, BOMBAY.

ACHES.
IN THE CHEST
Pain in the chest is a result of congestion, which in turn has been caused by a rough or bronchitis.
RUB ON THE CHEST
Odmania
CYPRESS SALVE
(rub it on and rub out the pain),
for quick relief—mighty quick.
Rs. 1-4-0 by post free
Anglo-Indian Drug & Ch. Co.
85 Sk. Memon St., Market, BOMBAY

Karnik's AGUE Mixture.
Is THE tried specific for Ague, Intermittent and all sorts of Malarial Fevers. Price As. 12/-
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Karnik's AGUE Mixture

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TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

BUILDINGS—Land and Building, FOR SALE to suit your requirements are offered by MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, 25, Madows Street, Fort, Bombay.

FOX TYPEWRITERS: Standard and Portable Models. Let us demonstrate your these lightest touch typewriters in the world. Sole Agents THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING Co., Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MOTOR and GARRY COVERS Khaki and waterproof and Peons' complete dress suppliers. Apply to SHIVLAL KHIMJI and Co., Lohar Chawl, Arab Building Bombay, 2 1488

EDUCATIONAL.

C. C. EDUCATION "Z" Poona city prepare students by post for Book-keeping, Higher Accountancy apply for prospectus. 1742

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.—Enrolments proceeding for Government Auditing Diploma, Banking, Secretarial and General Commerce Courses. Prof. DAVAR can be interviewed during business hours. 9, Esplanade Road. 1453

ALEXANDRA COMMERCIAL COLLEGE now re-opened students enrolled daily for Corporation of Accountants, London Chamber of Commerce Examinations. Moderate fees payable by instalments. Apply PRINCIPAL, Opp. Whiteway. 1717

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—TYPIST to work whole time or in spare hours knowing Shorthand preferred. Apply stating speed and salary required to Box No. 718, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 16.6

WANTED—One LADY DOCTOR qualified and experienced for Baroda Zenana Hospital. Apply with testimonials and terms to Box No. 6.6, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1.7

WANTED.—A smart experienced TELEPHONE CLERK for the New India Assurance Co., Ltd., apply personally at 5, Wallace Street, Fort, Bombay. 1710

WANTED—Very competent SHORTHAND TYPISTS and CLERKS for a Solicitor's firm. Apply Box No. 722, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1696

WANTED—TRAVELLING and STATIONARY AGENTS. Security required. Apply (enclosing one anna stamp) UNIVERSAL SHORTHAND BUREAU, Delhi. 1702

WANTED—PRINTING JOB CANVASSERS and also ADVERTISEMENT CANVASSERS. Good pay with commission. Apply Box No. 706A. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1627

WANTED—JUNIOR CLERKS. Good hand writing and reference essential. Apply—THE SHILOTRI BANK, LTD., 169, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay. 1719

WANTED.—A smart TYPIST for an Export office. One conversant with Export Import Correspondence preferred. Apply stating salary etc., to Box No 731, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 1745

WANTED—Male and Female TEACHERS for a Local High School. Apply with particulars and the salary expected to Box No. 726, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1727

WANTED—GRADUATES and UNDER-GRADUATES. Apply stating fully terms and qualifications to SECRETARY, Board of Volunteers, Sarnajavick Education Society, Surat. 1654

WANTED—For a first class local Mill a competent CARDING MASTER. Only men of thorough experience need apply—salary according to qualifications—to Box No. 729, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1739

WANTED—A suitable PARTY or BROKER for Ready Important French Stock in Bombay, of Perfumery, Medicines, Soaps, Scents etc., inducive price. Apply sharp Box No. 702, Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1612

DRAUGHTSMEN—Two experienced, wanted for Bloemfontein, Africa. Salary £12 sterling monthly, free quarters, free medical attendance, free outward and return passages. Three years' agreement. Apply with copies of testimonials to Post Box 79, Bombay. 1578

WANTED—A BRANCH MANAGER for Delhi, must be capable of managing and controlling a department and have previous experience in accounts and independent correspondence. Good salary and free quarteres offered. Must deposit security. Apply stating fully experience, and enclosing copies of testimonials to Box No. 727, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1731

WANTED—A fully qualified DRAFTSMAN for the Chief Engineer's Office, B. B. and C. I. Railway, Bombay, on Rs. 80 per mensem, plus Rs. 12 per mensem (Bombay Local Allowance). Only those who possess good experience of "Steel and Reinforced Concrete Work", need apply before 30th June, 1920 to the CHIEF ENGINEER, B. B. and C. I. Railway, Bombay 1647

WANTED—ENERGETIC AGENTS and CANVASSERS throughout Bombay Presidency on very liberal terms of commission or salary against guaranteed business to secure. Life and Marriage Provident Insurance cases. Premium Rs. 2 and Re. 1 monthly. For rules and forms please apply:—THE PRESIDENT VENUS PROVIDENT INSURANCE SOCIETY, 10, Homji Street, Fort, Bombay.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—Experienced TYPIST to join at once. Apply ARMY AND NAVY STORES. 1718

WANTED—A B.A. or B.Sc. with Physics and Chemistry to work as a full time teacher. Apply to the PRINCIPAL NEW ENGLISH SCHOOL, C. P. Tank, Bombay. 1644

WANTED—DUBASH BOYS, those fully conversant with entering, clearing and other works pertaining to ships need only. Apply sharp Box No. 710 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1631

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Two smart JUNIOR CLERKS for a leading British Fire Insurance Company. Apply Box No. 719, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1665

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—SERVICE in a Commercial firm by a young energetic undergraduate. Please write Box No. 724, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1708

WANTED.—SERVICE as a managing clerk in Solicitor's firm or as private Secretary or a companion by an L.L.B. having thorough experience of attorney's line, and highly influential in commercial circle. For salary and particular apply to Box No. 730, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1471

WANTED.

WANTED.—LOAN of Rs. 75,000 for two years, on immoveable property in Dharwar district. Apply to "S. B. K." C/o. Sulakhe's Peddi, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay. 1711

FOR SALE.

A VALUABLE SHOP in Moolji Jetha Cloth Market in experienced hands. Rare oppurtunity for a new business of the season, Write to Box No. 716, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1642

FOR SALE—Large and commodious PREMISES with workshop attached in the best locality of Madras, No. 196, Mount Road, opposite Government House and next door to Messrs. P. Orr and Sons, Ltd., now in the occupation of Moses and Co. Apply MOSES and Co., Madras. 1339

FOR SALE—CROSS COMPOUND CORLISS STEAM ENGINE by DANIEL Adamson with cyls. 15 inches by 24 inches by 36 inches stroke, Platts' single roller gins of five bearings, New Double Creighton Opener, Brigade Steam Fire Engine, Paper Fastners to Fasten Papers Automatically, Apply Box No. 705, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1623

FOR SALE—BUNGALOW known as "Clyde House" on Mall Road at Cawnpore, fitted with Electric Installations and Fans. Consists of 3 Large shape in front also compound occupied by Singer & Co. For Photo, Plans, and further informations apply to DAWOOD HASHUM, East Street, Poona. 1542

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE.—

	Rs.
Empire No. 1, Visible, Fine.	100
Remington No. 7, Rs. 90, 2 Cols., L. Case,	110
Oliver No. 5, American Rebuilt, like new,	160
Remington No. 10, Visible, Rs. 190, 210,...	260
Remington No. 10, Brief, Rs. 210, ...	260
Remington 10, Factory Rebuilt, as new,...	225
L. C. Smith and Bros. No. 5, Rs. 200, ...	

NICOLLS & COMPANY.
Typewriter Experts,
Opp. Petit Institute,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE Latest Improved, Mittag and Volger, EUREKA RIBBONS, for all makes of Typewriters, absolutely non-type filling, yet possessing the greatest durability and lasting powers. Noted for brilliant, clean sharp writing, permanency and indelibility. EUREKA Carbon Papers recommended exclusively for all legal and Commercial work of the most important nature. CARIBONUM Carbon Papers and all other Typewriter Accessories stocked. Write for samples and Price List. STANDARD TYPEWRITING CO., Importers of Typewriters and Accessories. 259, Hornby Road, Fort.

TO BE LET

TO BE LET—A good, specious AIRY BUNGALOW, at Walkeshwar, near Government House, for high class Hindus only. On view but 8 and 11 a.m. Apply SHETH NATHURAM RAMNARAYAM, near Banganga, Walkeshwar. 1725

TO LET in Simla Hills—For season Accommodation, suitable for respectable Indians with or without families. Healthy locality near Summer Hill station and not far from Viceregal Lodge—Water laid on. Electric connection. Also telephone if desired. For further particulars apply to Box No. 725, Advt Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1707

PUBLIC NOTICES

THE PHOENIX TAXI AND TRANSPORT SERVICE, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, the 17th June, 1920, to THURSDAY, the 1st July, 1920, both days inclusive.

By the order of the Board,
SHAW, WADDINGTON,
Managing Agents.
Bombay, 7th June, 1920. 1619

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, the 17th and 18th instant, those days being Public Holidays (Zarthostno-diso and Ramzan Id), under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

R. A. DON,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 9th June, 1920. 1579

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BENARES HINDU UNIVERSITY.

1. WANTED for Boys' School, trained M.A.'s and M.Sc.'s on one year's probation. Pay Rs. 100—5—150. Apply to the HEAD MASTER, C. H. School, Benares.
2. WANTED for Girls' School, GRADUATE LADY TEACHERS. Hindu with a knowledge of Sanskrit and Hindi preferred. Pay Rs. 100 to 200 according to qualifications. Also HINDI LADY TEACHERS, trained preferred. Pay Rs. 50 or so according to qualifications. 1617

NOTICE.

THE s.s. "LOYALTY" will sail from here for Marseilles on the 18th of this month from Alexandra Docks, Shed No. 13. The time of the medical inspection will be announced later.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to the above Shed on Thursday the 17th instant before 6 p.m. (S.T.).

NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents.
The Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ld. 1676

PRODUCE.

WANTED by a leading mercantile firm in Calcutta, a pure English or French Gentleman, well acquainted with European and American Markets and thoroughly conversant with export Trade of Produce Lines specially Oilseeds, Wheat, Rice, etc., to assist develop business on a larger scale. Will pay Rs. 1,000 or over. Only those having considerable experience and good foreign connections and possessing intimate knowledge of local places as Calcutta, Bombay, Karachi, Madras, need apply with copies of testimonials, work done, and references: Excellent references and good home training essential. Please apply sharp to Box No. 704, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1622

SUPPLY OF FOREST UNIFORMS.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of uniforms for the Rangers, Foresters and Forest Guards in the Southern Circle, during the period, commencing July 1st 1920 and ending March 31st 1921.

Tenders will be received up to 12 noon of the 15th July 1920.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

Copies of the terms of agreement and form of tender may be obtained on application to the Office of the undersigned at Belgaum, where also the sealed patterns, according to which the supply is to be made, can be seen between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m. on any day except on Sundays and Holidays.

A. G. EDIE,
Ag. Conservator of Forests, S. C.
Camp via Belgaum,
8th June, 1920. 1682

BOARD OF INDUSTRIES AND MUNITIONS.

OFFERS are invited for the purchase of quantities of hardware, tools, metals, railway materials and mechanical and miscellaneous stores, which are still available for disposal from the stocks of the Board of Industries and Munitions in Bombay.

Detailed lists can be had from the Controller (Sales), New Customs House, Ballard Road, Bombay to whom offers for purchase should be made.

P. J. GAHAN,
Controller (Sales),
Board of Industries and Munitions,
New Customs House,
Ballard Board,
Bombay, 8th March, 1920. 896

THE MATHRADAS MILLS, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that SEVENTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held on WEDNESDAY, 16th June, 1920, at 5-15 p.m. (S. T.) at the Registered Office of the Company "Canada Building," Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the duly audited Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st March 1920, and Balance Sheet as at that date of the Company.
2. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3. To appoint Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible and offer themselves for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration, and
5. To transact such other business as may be brought forward by the Chairman.

Notice is also given that the Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 12th June to 19th June 1920, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
MATHRADAS AJAM AND COMPANY,
Agents.
Canada Building,
Hornby Road, Fort,
Bombay, 20th May, 1920.

N. B.—The DIVIDEND when declared will be made payable at the Registered Office of the Company on and after Thursday the 1st July 1920, to those shareholders whose names stand on the Register on the 12th day of June 1920, to whom Dividend Receipts will be posted immediately after the meeting. Change of Address, if any, should be notified at once. 1136

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE REGISTERED OFFICE of the SHOLAPOOR SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED, will be REMOVED to 46, TAMARIND LANE, FORT, Bombay, from the 19th June, 1920.

MORARJEE GOCULDAS & CO.,
Agents
The Sholapoor S. & W. Co., Ltd.
Bombay, 12th June, 1920. 1676

NOTICE.

WANTED—Two REGISTERED INDIAN MEDICAL WOMEN for duty as Lady Doctors at an Indian General Hospital for Pilgrim Quarantine Camp at Jeddah and Mecca. They will be provided with free passages.

The selected candidates will have to start for Jeddah and Mecca at short notice. The appointments would last for about 3 months. Candidates should apply at once with testimonials stating age and terms to.

THE PERSONAL ASSISTANT,
To the Surgeon General with the Government of Bombay, Poona. 1683

NOTICE

WANTED—An experienced PRACTICAL PIPELAYER Cast Iron and Wrought Iron pipes.

Preference will be given to one possessing knowledge of English and surveying.

Good prospects for a really capable man.

Stating salary required, apply to A. C. R. E. Peshawar with copies of testimonials, which will not be returned.

The applicant should be able to ride a bicycle and keep one. 1693

NOTICE.

THE S. S. "LOYALY" will sail from here for Marseilles on the 18th of this month from Alexandra Docks, Shed No. 13.

Passengers will note that the arrangements have been made to keep the yellow gate of the Alexandra Docks, No. 13 open on Friday, the 18th instant and requested to make use of the same, as all other gates will remain closed on that date.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to the above shed on Thursday, the 17th instant before 6 p.m. (S.T.)

Medical inspection of the Passengers will take place at 10-30 a.m on Friday, the 18th instant, at Alexandra Docks Shed No 13 and passengers are requested to be present there before that time. S S. "Loyalty" will sail at 12 Noon.

NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents.
The Scindia Steam Navigation Co. Ltd. 1744

NOTICE.

THE GINNING FACTORY of 50 Plat Bros. five bearings Gins of the Nagar Ginning and Trading Co., Ld., is to be sold with the buildings, Boiler and Engine excluding the land. The land is acquired by on rent. The size of boiler is 6½ by 24 and the size of Engine is 12 by 21 compound. Both are of Marshall Sons and Company, one who wants to purchase it should see personally and settle the terms with Mr. Moolchand Doulatram the Managing Director of the above company. The machinery is in use and in good condition.

HARIKISON ASSARAM.
Ahmednagar, 7th June, 1920.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

FROM the 15th instant our address will be:—

SULTAN BUILDING,
Fort Street,
Fort, BOMBAY.
BABCOCK & WILCOX, LTD. 1571

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY.

(Incorporated in England.)

NOTICE.

TENDERS for the supply of split and cut firewood to the Locomotive Department during the year 1920 are invited and will be received in the Locomotive and Carriage Superintendent's Office, B. B. & C. I. Railway, Parel upto 1 p.m. (S.T.) on FRIDAY, the 25th instant.

Forms of tender can be obtained from the Locomotive and Carriage Superintendent, Parel, and also from the Locomotive Foreman, Godhra, on payment of Rs. 0/8 per each form. Earnest money amounting to Rs. 500 (five hundred) must be deposited with the Assistant Auditor, Cash and Pay Branch, Bombay, by each tenderer and he receipt for the same should be attached to the tender otherwise it will not be considered.

(N.B.—Currency Notes should not be sent with the tender.).

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender and reserves the right to accept any tender in part or whole.

N. MARRYAT.
Ag. Loco. & Carr. Superintendent.
1697

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

RS. 300 PRIZE.

A suitable coloured cover for the Company's Time Tables and Guide is wanted for the quarters ending 30-11-1920 and 28-2-1921, a period which covers the time during which His Royal Highness The Prince of Wales will be in India.

2. A prize of Rs. 300 is offered for the best design submitted. Competitors entering for this competition will have to agree that the decision of the Agent as to the award of the prize is final and further that all drawings submitted become the property of the East Indian Railway.

3. Any design which is utilized except the one which receives the prize, will be paid for suitably. The payment made for a design so utilized will not be less than Rupees 50 (fifty).

4. All drawings must be sent in before the 31st July, 1920, and Artists desirous of competing should address the Undersigned.

By Order
P. C. SHERIDAN,
General Traffic Manager.
General Traffic Manager's Office.
Calcutta, 11th June, 1920. 1723

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SHARE LIST WILL BE CLOSED SHORTLY.

The Simna Tea & Trading Company, Ltd.

(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913).
Reg. Office 640, Chowringhee, Calcutta.

Capital . . . . . Rs. 5,00,000,

Divided into 50,000 shares of Rs. 10/- each.

Payable Rs. 2 with application, Rs. 2 on allotment within 30 days from the date of acceptance and the balance by two-monthly instalments of Rs. 2 each according to Calls. Admission fee, Re. 1 with each application.

Strong Board of Directors including Tea experts and business men. Government. authorised auditors.

Bankers.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
THE BHAWANIPUR BANKING CORPORATION, LIMITED.

The land is situated in the famous Sylhet district close to Railway station and on the stream Kalacherra. The soil is of first class quality. Rain falls about 100 inches during the year and an outturn of Tea from 12 to 14 maunds per acre may fairly be expected.

Dividend Expected Cent Per Cent. Some Indian concern such as Gurjan Jhera, Chamurchi, etc., have paid a dividend over 200 per cent., so an efficiently and economically managed concern like this can fairly expect a dividend of cent per cent.

PROGRESS OF GARDEN WORKS.—Plantation of 100 acres have been completed and another 300 acres will be completed by the end of this year. Nursery works are complete. Last years plantation is the best in the locality.

For Share applications, terms of agency and other particulars apply to our representative Mr. P. K. Menon B. A. c/o "The Chronicle."

P.S.—Tea companies generally pay dividend after the 5th year. But this Company being a trading company as well for which a representative is now in England can reasonably expect to pay dividend before this usual period.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

ALTERATION IN THE TRAIN SERVICE OVER THE MATHERAN STEAM TRAMWAY.

ON and from Wednesday, the 16th instant until further notice the follotwing will be the revised train service over the Matheran Steam Tramway.

	H. M.
Matheran	dep. 15-40
Neral	arr. 17-20
	H. M.
Neral	dep. 10-10
Matheran	arr. 11-45

W. ALEXANDER.
Ag. General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 14th June, 1920. 1714

NOTICE.

THE MEMBERS of the EASTERN INVESTMENT OF COMMERCE, LTD., have passed an extra-ordinary resolution to take the Company into voluntory liquidation under Section 203 (3) and have appointed Mr. M. S. Krishnaswamy G. D. A. as its Liquidator, whom all further correspondence should be addressed.

MOOLCHAND H.
President.
1724

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

LOST OR MISLAID.

AN ALLOTMENT LETTER No. 9887 in respect of 10 shares of the SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED, in the name of Chhotalal Tribhuwan Dave has been LOST or MISLAID. Any claim in respect of these shares should be notified within one month to the registered offices of the Company, Ismail Buildings, Fort, Bombay. Otherwise a duplicate will be issued to the abovementioned owner.

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
1736 Agents.

THE PERSIAN GULF STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Persian Gulf Steam Navigation Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, 19, Rampart, Row, Bombay, on FRIDAY, the 25th June, 1920, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—

(1) To adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statement of Accounts made up to 31st December 1919.
(2) To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
(3) To elect Directors in place of those retiring by rotation.
(4) To confirm the donation of Rs. 1001 towards H. E. Lady Lloyd's Women Famine Fund.
(5) To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration
(6) To confirm the appointment of Mr. Abul Kassim Kermani
(7) To transact any other business that may be brought forward by the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 25th June 1920 to the 5th July 1920 (both days inclusive).

By the Order of the Board,
(Sd.) HAJI SULTANALI SHUSHTARY
& COMPANY,
Agents.
Bombay, 15th June, 1920.

N.B.—The Dividend, if sanctioned, will be paid on and after the 5th July 1920, to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register on the 25th June 1920, to whom Dividend Warrants will be posted. 1745

NOTICE.

RAJARAM COLLEGE, KOLHAPUR.

THE RAJARAN COLLEGE, Kolhapur, REOPENS on the 21st inst. The College courses would include B.A. Junior. The optional subjects are:—(1) English, (2) Sanskrit, (3) Persian, (4) Mathematics, (5) History and Economics, (6) Philosophy.

The services of competent and experienced Professors have been secured

Schoiars seeking admission may apply to the Principal.

Ordinary Hostel Arrangement have been completed.

Students seeking admission should apply to the Secretary Local College Committee.

J. T. TENSHE,
President,
Local College Committee, Kolhapur.
13th June, 1920. 1739

THE MALABAR TIMBER COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the STATUTORY MEETING of The Malabar Timber Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, at 90, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, on TUESDAY the 29th of June, 1920 at 3 p.m. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—

To receive and adopt the Statutory Report and Audited Statement of Capital as at 15th June, 1920

To approve as altered the Agreement with the Managing Agents, Secretaries and Treasurers for the Management of the Company

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 22nd June to the 2nd of July, 1920, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JAGABHAI MANIBHAI & CO.,
Managing Agents, Secretaries and Treasurers.
14th June, 1920. 1738

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that SAPALAN DEVJI, of Bombay has contracted with my client for the absolute sale to him, free from all incumbrances and claims whatsoever, of all the land hereditaments and premises described in the Schedule hereunder written.

All persons having or claiming to have any estate, right, title interest, claim, or demand whatsoever in, to, upon, or in respect of the said property or any portion thereof by way of bequest, charge, easement, exchange, gift, inheritance, lease legacy, lien, maintenance, mortgage, posession, sale, share, survivorship trust or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his office at Andheri, District Thana, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim or claims and the same if any will be deemed and considered to have been waived.

SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of land situate at Borivli, Taluka Salsette, District Thana, Registered Sub-District Bandra, and entered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue of Thana and of the Khot of Borivli under Entry No. 368, as bearing Survey No. 92, Pot No. 1, area 13½ gunthas, assesment Rs. 2-0-0, and which whole piece is bounded, on or towards the North by the Government Waste land, on or towards the East by the compound of the B. B. & C. I. Ry. Company, on or towards the South partly by the boundary of the village of Eksar and partly by the land of Womanrao Shamrao, and on or towards the West by the land of Survey No. 91, belonging to Mr. Daji Abaji Khare.

Dated this 14th day of June, 1920.

GAJANAN SADASHIV PATIL, LL.B.,
Vakil, High Court.
1730

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

A SHARE RECEIPT NO. 24846—9 and 43265 of Sir Shapurji Broacha Mills Ltd., has been LOST or MISLAID. Any claim in respect of these shares should be notified to the undersigned.

MUSA BAGAS,
c/o Ratilal Narandas Bhansali,
6737 Old Share Bazar.

NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED for information of the concerned that all the allotment letters for share applications received till the 12th May, 1920, have been this day posted to the applicants' respective addresses. Any of the applicants not receiving the same may communicate with the undersigned.

For and on behalf of
The Eastern Commercial Corporation Ltd.
FAZALBHOY JOOMABHOY & CO.,
Secretaries and Agents.

123, Esplanade Road,
Bombay, 15th June, 1920.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

Re: Estate of WILLIAM HODGKINSON BAINBRIDGE, late of Bombay, European a passenger guard on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. ..... Deceased.
ARDASHIR JAMSHEDJI POCHA, Petitioner.

THE abovenamed deceased died at Bombay on the 19th day of November, 1919. Letters of administration with the will annexed of the property and credits of the said deceased for the use and benefit of Eva Maud Murphy (wife of Patrick Murphy) the sister and the sole executrix of the will of the said deceased and limited until she should obtain Probate granted to herself having effect throughout the Province of Bombay were granted on the 11th day of June, 1920, to the Petitioner abovenamed an Attorney of the High Court of Bombay the duly constituted attorney of the said Eva Maud Murphy.

All persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the estate of the abovenamed William Hodgkinson Bainbridge are hereby required to send in their claims to the undersigned at their office at 65, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within one calendar month from the date hereof at the expiration of which time the said Administrator will hand over the assets to the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice. All persons indebted to the said deceased or having any property of the said deceased in their possession are hereby required to pay the amount of such debts or make over such property to the said Administrator.

Dated this 15th day of June 1920.

EDGELOW GULABCHAND WADIA & Co.
Attorneys for the Administrator.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client Mr. RATTONSEY TRICUMDAS has contracted to buy from SHA MOTICHAND RAGHUNATH, the property hereunder described and that all persons having claim on or to the said property whether by way of mortgage, sale, gift, lease, trust, inheritance, charge, maintenance, possession or otherwise howsoever should make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at No. 121, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof. Otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim which shall be considered to have been waived and regarded as null and void.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of Inam land or ground of which the present Inamdars are the trustees of the Wadia Trust Settlement together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Vile Parle in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, District Thana, containing by admeasurement (1124) Eleven hundred and twenty-four square yards or thereabouts being part of the land belonging to the vendor and admeasuring 5684 square yards and purchased by him under conveyance dated seventh 7th December, 1918, and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the East and North by the Property of Joseph S. Aras, on or towards the West by Chedbunder Road and on or towards the South by the other land belonging to the vendor.

Dated the 15th day of June, 1920.

CAPTAIN & VAIDYA,
6728 Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. MONICA FRANCISCA de SILVA, widow of Hilario Antonio de Silva, PETER PAUL de SILVA, ANTHONY ROMALDO de SILVA URBAN de SILVA, BRAZ ALEXANDER de SILVA and LUIZA AMACIA de SILVA, all Christian inhabitants of Bandra have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. All persons therefore having any claim into or upon the said property or any part thereof by way of inheritance, bequest, trust, possession, sale, exchange gift, mortgage, lease, lien, charge or otherwise howsoever are hereby requested to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 109 Medows Street Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claims and such claims, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All the following pieces of land in pot tukadi Vanda in the Sub-registration District of Bandra, in the District of Thana, standing in the name of Mrs. Monica Francisca de Silva, assessed at Rs. 4-10-0 and bearing the following particulars:—

Survey No.	Pot No.	Palai No.	Gunthas.
70	2	1	3½
70	3	2	4½
70	5	3	13½
70	7	1	8
70	1	1	1½
70	1	1	½
70	1	1	4½
			Gunthas 65.

Dated this 14th day of June, 1920.

J. H. MODI,
for Messrs. Daphtary Ferreira and Divan,
Attorneys for the Purchaser.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SALE OF COTTON AND SILK MILLS.

KNOWN AS RAJA BAHADUR MOTILAL POONA MILLS, POONA.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 688 of 1917.

BANSILAL MOTILAL ..... Plaintiff
V/S
GOVINDLAL BANSILAL and others ..... Defendants

PURSUANT to the Order made in the above Suit and bearing date the 1st day of September 1919, the following immoveable and immoveable properties will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Hon'ble Court AT THE PREMISES AT POONA on SUNDAY, the 20TH DAY OF JUNE, 1920, at the hour of HALF PAST FOUR O'CLOCK in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

FIRSTLY.—All those pieces or parcels of land admeasuring about twenty-three acres or thereabouts, situate at Poona in the District and Collectorate of Poona in the Registration Sub-District of Haveli and which have been numbered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 17 part, No. 18 part and No. 19 and which lands have been assessed by the Municipal Assessor under No. 217 and are bounded on the North by the River Mula, on the South by a Public Road, on the West by fields and on the East also by fields, with all buildings standing thereon.

SECONDLY.—All and singular the engines boilers, machinery and accessories as per particulars given in the conditions of Sale.

Thirdly.—(a) Piece of land situate at Mali Munjere in Tukdi and Pot Tukdi Poona Taluka Haveli admeasuring 1 Acre and 24.29 Gunthas being a portion of Survey No. 17 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the East by land and buildings belonging to Shivlal Motilal, on the South by land and buildings belonging to Shivlal Motilal, on the West by land belonging to the Narsingirji Mills and on the North by land belonging to Shivlal Motilal.

(b) Piece of land situate at Mali Munjere in Tukdi and Pot Tukdi Poona, Taluka Haveli admeasuring 2.75 Gunthas being a portion of Survey No. 18 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the East by land belonging to Shivlal Motilal, on the South by land and buildings belonging to Shivlal Motilal, on the West by the land above described and on the North by land belonging to Shivlal Motilal.

Both the abovementioned pieces of land are subject to the Lease, dated the 18th April 1915, and made between the Poona Cotton and Silk Manufacturing Company, Limited, and the Poona Swadeshi Weaving Company, Limited, for the term of 25 years at the yearly rent of Rs. 60.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the office of the Commissioner or at the office of Messrs Merwanji Kola and Company, Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at No. 14K, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 29th day of April, 1920.

(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
9n5 Commissioner.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1151 of 1920.

TAR MAHOMED TYAB, of Bombay, Memon Mahomedan Inhabitant, on behalf of himself and all other the creditors of AHMED HAJI, NOOR MAHOMED AYUB .....Plaintiff

vs.

1. AISHABAI, widow of Ahmed Noor Mahomed, residing at Kolsa Moholla, outside the Fort, 2. AYUB ABBA and 3. HALIMABAI, wife of the said Ayub Abba, residing at Ghogari Moholla, outside the Fort and 4 ABU BUCKER TYAB, residing at Kolsa Moholla, all of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitants .....Defendants

PURSUANT to the Judge's order dated the 19th day of May, 1920, Notice is hereby given under the provisions of the Order 1 Rule 8 of the Code of Civil Procedure that the above suit has been instituted in this Hon'ble Court by the Plaintiff above named for himself and on behalf of all the creditors of the deceased Ahmed Haji Nur Mahomed Ayub against the abovenamed defendants praying:—

(a) That the estate of the Ahmed may be administered by and under the directions of this Hon'ble Court.
(b) That the amount due to the Plaintiff from the estate of the said Ahmed may be ascertained and declared and the same may be paid to him.
(c) That Mr. N. H Moos or some other fit and proper person may be appointed Receiver of the estate of the said Ahmed.
(d) That for the purposes aforesaid such directions may be given enquiries made and accounts taken as to this Hon'ble Court may seem just.
(e) That the Plaintiff's costs of this suit may be provided for.

And that the hearing of this suit has been fixed for the 29th day of June, 1920.

Dated this 7th day of June, 1920.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Prothonotary.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.

The 7th day of June, 1920.
Messrs. DIKSHIT MANEKLAL and Co.,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
1087

WANTED.

THE public to know that our book, "The Guide to conjugal Happiness." (family life.) is the best on the Science of Sexes. Contains the recent discoveries and invaluable advice by Americans, Frenesh, Germans, and English Doctors and Scientists. Indispensable to those married and about to marry. The cheapest and the most exhaustive on the subject. Outcome of a long and laborious study. Very cheap. Price per copy Rupee one only (Re. 1). Postage Free. Only few copies.

Apply to: RIPON & Co.,
Booksellers, Post Box No. 629,
Egmore, Madras.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE AND CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
(21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay).

A UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS.

AUCTION SALE OF A LARGE AND VERY VALUABLE BUILDING PLOT, NEXT TO DATOOBHOY BUILDING, CHARNI ROAD, LEVEL CROSSING, QUEEN'S ROAD.

Messrs SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., Auctioneers, will under instructions from Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram and Madan, Attorneys for the Vendors the owners of the property, sell by Public Auction, on MUNDAY, the 21st day of June 1920 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), on the premises the undermentioned property.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground, containing by admeasurement 925 square yards or thereabouts standing thereon situate, lying and being on the north side of the Queen's Road, outside the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 290, 104, 33 and 38, New No. A-16882, Old Survey Nos. 148, 115, 447 and New Survey No. 3 B-8007, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under D. Ward Nos. 1213 (4) and Street No. 7, Charni Road, and bounded on or towards the East by a private road on or towards the West by the said Queen's Road, on or towards the North by a private road, and on or towards the South by the property of Mahomed Alli Datoobhoy.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Matubhoy Jamietram and Madan Attorneys for the Vendor at their Office, 5, Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned Auctioneers

This plot is suitable for erecting large buildings with show rooms, and special attention of Mercantile Firms and Motor Carmakers is drawn to this sale, as such a large building site as this is scarcely to be obtained in such prominent locality.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 15th June, 1920.

MESSRS. RICHARD & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, SITUATE AT TENDAL STREET WITHOUT FORT OF BOMBAY.

Messrs. RICHARD & CO., will by order of the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Kulsumbibi, widow of Shaik Hasan bin Mahomed Hashash Chawalker, Aishabai, widow of Sheik Ismail bin Shaik Hasan Chawalker, Amoomiya bin Shaik Hasan Chawalkar, Shaik Ibrahim bin Shaik Hasan Chawalkar, Shaik Mahomed bin Shaik Hasan Chawalkar, Hawabibi, wife of Shaik Ismail Javlekar and Fatmabai daughter of Shaik bin Mahomed Hasham Chawalkar the Mortgagors and pursuant to the power of sale granted to the Mortgagee under the Indenture of Mortgage dated the 7th day of November, 1917, and made between the said Kulsumbibi, widow of Shaik Hasan bin Mahomed Hasham Chawalkar and others of the one part and the Mortgagee of the other part, sell by Public Auction, on the 16th day of June, 1920, the undermentioned property, on the premises at 4-30 o'clock (S.T.) in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying, and being at Tandel Street, without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement fifteen feet and two inches in breadth and seventy-six feet in length or thereabouts and Registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 2-3159 and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under B Ward No. 2783, and Street Nos. 55-59 and bounded on or towards the East by the sweeper's passage, on or towards the North by the house of Mahomed Saeed bin Abdul Cadir Moorgay, on or towards the West by the said Tandel Street, and on or towards the South by the house appertaining to the Tandel Street Mosque.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the Undersigned Auctioneers.

RICHARD & Co.,
Auctioneers.

BENNETT & Co.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT ANDHERI.

On WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the Owner, Mr. Nazerali Samsudin and on account and risk of the defaulting purchaser Mr. Jamshed Sorabji Umrigar the following property:—

All that piece or parcel of gothan land or ground together with the messuage tenement or building standing thereon consisting of one chawl bearing No. 29, and the house bearing No. 28, situate lying and being at Andheri admeasuring 156 ft. on the North and 31 ft. on the South or thereabouts.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Little and Co., Solicitors for the Vendor, or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE AND SERVICEABLE STORES

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the city of Bombay, Messrs BENNETT & Co., will THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 16th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (B. T.) sell by Public Auction, AT TARDEO ROAD, WORKSHOPS.

A large lot of unserviceable stores such as empty wooden barrels, unshrikable hose, old solid rubber tyres, iron chandean wood cases, old rubber tyres, large empty tins, etc.

On SATURDAY the 19th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods etc.

AT 2 P.M. (S.T.)

1 second hand rubber tyred palanquin office shigram.
1 second hand glass fronted miniature office brougham.
1 second hand rubber tyred victoria
1 grey Arab horse, quiet in saddle.

AUCTION SALE OF WASTE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 23rd instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, in the compound of the Alexandra and E. D. Sassoon Mills Chinchrogly by order of Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co., Agents, the E. D. Sassoon United Mills Ltd. and on account and risk of the defaulting purchaser Mr. P. S. Unwalla:—

Dropping No 3 about 8 000 lbs
Oily Cotton No. 1 about 72 000 lbs.
Oily Cotton No. 2, about 2' 000 lbs

A Deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay, 16th June, 1920.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

On Government and G. I. P. Railway Lists

AUCTION SALE OF 25 CASES WHITE PANELLED BOTTLES AND 50 CASES WHITE ROUND BOTTLES.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 16th instant, at 2-30 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 25 Medows Street, Fort, by order of the International Commercial agency and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Maganlal Soonderji and Co.

Ex. S.S. "Peking Maru".

25 cases each 3 Gross White tall panelled bottles 1½ to 2 oz. capacity.

And by order of the office concerned 50 cases each 3 Gross White round bottles.

AUCTION SALE OF 3 CASES COLOURED PURMOTTO.

On MONDAY, the 21st inst., at 4 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the open ground opposite the gate of the Dharamraigully, Mulji Jetha Market by order of Thucker Gordhandas Goculdas and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Cowasji Pirosha & Co.

3 cases coloured Purmotto Bigger width L. Telly's goods.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 16th June, 1920.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS BOMBAY.

No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay
Tel. No. 621.

AUCTION SALE OF 5 KEGS CREAM OF TARTAR, 1 CASE JAPANESE PEPPERMINT, 5 CASES MENTHOL CRYSTALS AND 11 CASES BUNTE WHITE HOUSE COCOA POWDER.

Under instructions from the banks concerned Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by public auction on MONDAY, the 21st June, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at their room No. 16, Apollo Street, the following.

5 kegs cream of Tartar, 1 case Japanese Peppermint, 5 cases Menthol Crystals and 11 cases, 200 dozen half lb. tin Bunte white house cocoa powder.

N. B.—A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF NAPIER MOTOR CAR.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 21st June, at their room No: 16, Apollo Street, one English Napier Motor Car in good running order, Knight engine, 5 seater, opened body.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 16th June, 1920.

J. S. MODY & Co.

20, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 8469.

AUCTION SALE OF 64 REELS CINEMATOGRAPH FILMS.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 16th day of June 1920, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T) Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms next to the Post office in Apollo Street, Fort, by order of the Mortgagee, Mr. Hormusji Rustomji Shroff and on account and at the rick of the Mortgagors Vamanrave Bapujee Kirtiker, Damodar Ramchander, Gokherker and Ramrau Bapuji Kirtiker partners of the Centaur Film, Co.

64 Reels Cinematograph Films of different subjects.

Terms—Cash will be required at the time of sale.

On account of the Insurance office concerned.

1 Underwood typewriter

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 16th June, 1920.

FOR PRINCES AND RICH MEN ONLY

Royal Yakuti.

This Yakuti or life giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has wonderful properties of increasing virile power and it rectifies urinary disorders. In fact it makes man a man. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities not only by our Rajas, Maharajas, Nawabs and many of the nobility aristocracy and gentry in this Country, but it is greatly patronised by people in all countries of Europe, America, Asia and Africa. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We recommend it especially to those persons who desire to tone the nervous system, to strengthen the body, refresh the memory, and to guard against debility. Suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the Ayurvedic medicines. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It replaces lost power and rejuvenates the emaciated and it is enough to say that musk is not that which a perfumer admires. It is that which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin containing 40 pills, Rupees ten only (Rs. 10. 4d.)

DR. KALJDAS MOTIRAM.—RAJKOT.—Kathiawar. (India)

SAVARESSES SANTAL CAPSULES

PHYSICIANS RECOMMEND THEM. Of all Chemists. Made in London.

IF YOU NEED

High Class English and American Furniture suitable for Palaces, Hotels and Messes large stock of Iron Combination Bedsteads and Perambulators always in stock.

Furniture for Sale & Hire

At Moderate Rates.

ALLABUX SOMJEE DOSSA

Allabux Building, 29,-33 Chaukis Street.

Tele. { Graph—CAMPKITS
Phone—2148.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

Total Rain fall up to 8 a. m. of 15th June.

Stations.	24 hours to 8 a. m. of 1920.	Total since 1st June, 1920.	June 1st to 11th June. 1918.	1919.
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.
Colaba (Observatory)	0 07	6 92	2·33	14·48
Fort (St. George's Hospital) ..	0 16	7 35	2·43	15·21
Esplanade (Gok Tej. Hospital) ..	0 24	7 94	2·12	15·63
Byculla (J. J. Hospital)	0 21	8 04	2·27	16·99
Kemp & Co. (Cumballa Hill) :				

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 15.

The storm from the Arabian Sea has appeared and monsoon has been more active on the west coast of the Peninsula. A western disturbance has given a few falls of rain in the North West Frontier Province. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Gujarat and the west coast of the Peninsula and local in Bengal, Chota Nagpur, Bihar, west Rajputana and the Madras Deccan. A few falls also occurred in Upper Burma and Orissa. Principal amounts not already shown in the Bombay Report are:—Tavoy one inch; Moulmein, Kyaukpyu one and a half; Akyab three; Myitkyina, Cherrapunji one and a half; Dhubri three; Jalpaiguri one; and Cox's Bazar, Chaibasa two.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 HOURS ON TUESDAY, THE 15th JUNE 1920.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 hrs.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total, 1st Nov. to date.	Deficiency, 1st Nov. to date.
Dehra Dun	89.1	61.9	79	..	0	..
Gurdaspur	95.2	76.3	78	..	0	—0.07
Jask	98.2	87.4	..	..	0	—9.14
Mankat	..	..	55	..	..	..
PUNJAB—	108.7	79.6	33	..	15.1	—8.98
Multan	107.2	78.8	33	..	0.19	—0.19
Rawalpindi	104.6	81.8	35	..	0.01	—0.23
Lahore	98.7	81.5	39	..	0	—0.48
Bikaner	103.8	82.0	58	..	0	—0.84
Ambala	101.1	81.0	..	..	0.02	—0.57
Delhi	..	..	58	..	..	..
UNITED PROVINCES.	103.5	80.7	44	..	0.29	—0.22
Agra	106.1	82.9	43	..	0.13	0.21
Manipuri	105.4	87.0	45	..	0.30	—0.43
Jhansi	105.4	86.1	65	..	0	—0.65
Cawnpore	100.3	87.9	..	..	0.07	—0.24
Allahabad	..	..	38	..	..	..
SIND & RAJPUTANA	103.7	84.6	62	..	1.00	+0.96
Jacobabad	105.2	86.2	64	..	0	—0.13
Karachi	93.8	77.4	66	..	1.31	+0.80
Ajmer	94.0	78.5	47	..	2.32	+1.60
Jaipur	105.0	86.8	47	..	0.47	—0.25
Kotah	73.2	64.9	..	0.63	2.07	+1.46
Mount Abu	..	..	..	..	..	..
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR & CENTRAL INDIA						
WEST—	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bhuj	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dwarka	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veraval	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rajkot	..	..	91	..	..	..
Bhavnagar Para	93.3	74.1	91	0.94	7.81	+5.34
Surat	97	67.2	83	0.50	0	+1.26
Ahmedabad	89.2	66.2	89	0.02	0	+0.12
Deesa	98.1	76.2	69	..	2.64	+0.42
Neemuch	98.1	75.1	57	..	1.69	—1.60
Indore	..	..	..	..	..	..
CENTRAL PROVINCES	104.9	85.3	36	..	1.69	—0.76
Jubbulpore	102.1	84.0	44	..	1.00	+0.39
Saugor	105.9	82.4	60	..	0.02	—1.36
Hoshangabad	104.8	79.9	47	..	0.02	—1.66
Khandwa	106.0	85.8	46	..	0	—1.29
Akola	104.6	82.0	43	..	0	—2.45
Amraoti	105.1	80.8	45	..	0	—2.97
Nagpur	105.3	80.0	42	..	0.45	—1.92
Chanda	105.2	80.1	36	..	0	—1.53
Raipur	..	..	..	..	..	..
KONKAN—	86.1	79.2	85	0.13	6.85	+0.98
Bombay	87.1	80.4	80	0.30	11.61	—1.59
Ratnagiri	87.8	78.1	91	0.70	14.88	+1.07
Mangalore	88.5	78.6	87	0.35	13.87	—4.37
BOMBAY DECCAN & HYDERABAD—	91.4	73.8	75	0.03	0.24	—7.15
Malegaon	90.7	6.6	66	..	1.75	—1.39
Ahmednagar	94.0	73.0	70	..	3.99	+0.63
Poona	97.9	71.5	61	..	0.80	—1.31
Sholapur	93.7	71..	74	..	0.61	—1.85
Bijapur	79.5	69.8	90	0.03	4.81	—1.23
Belgaum	95.8	73.5	57	..	0.18	—2.42
Aurangabad	105.9	80.4	47	..	0.07	+2.74
Nizamabad (Indr)	98.5	7.6	66	..	0	—2.42
Hyderabad	..	..	..	..	..	..
MALABAR & CEYLON	84.6	74.5	88	0.75	13.70	+0.52
Mangalore	82.1	70.3	88	0.31	23.39	+6.07
Calicut	84.1	73.2	88	1.17	21.27	+8.26
Cochin	86.4	79.7	83	0.06	7.47	+2.51
Colombo	..	..	..	..	..	..
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR) & MYSORE—	1'2.4	84.5	69	..	0.03	—2.03
Masulipatam	98.1	75.7	69	..	0.32	—0.69
Bellary	103.6	82.4	52	..	1.36	—0.45
Cuddapah	10..5	82.0	60	..	0.06	—0.34
Madras	86	165.3	8	..	1.57	—0.39
Bangalore	90	271.5	77	..	0.61	—0.13
Coimbatore	100	180.4	61	..	0.38	—0.39
Trichinopoly	99	582.4	77	..	..	—0.50
Negapatam	..	..	..	..	..	..

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER Bombay mean Time	Depth on Sill	Day of month	LOW WATER Bombay mean Time	Depth on Sill
	June	h. m.	ft. in.	June	in. m.	ft. in.
Tues.	14	m 10 24	28 8	15	m 3 30	14 11
		10 7s	27 3		4 34s	18 0
Wed.	15	m 11 18	29 8	16	m 4 19	14 7
		11 2m	29 9		5 19a	18 6
Thu.	16	m 0 0s	30 5	17	m 5 8	18 8
		11 55a	28 1		6 4a	17 0
Fri	18	m 0 45a	16 6	18	m 5 55	0 2
					6 57a	3 0
Sat.	19	m 0 45	28 1	19	m 6 46	14 1
		1 12a	30 6		7 38a	16 11
Sun	20	m 1 35	27 10	20	m 7 35	15 0
		2 13a	29 10		8 31a	17 0
Mon.	21	m 2 26	27 2	21	m 8 14	16 4
		2 56a	18 11		9 26a	17 4

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

June	Sunrise:	Sunset
" 15 (Tuesday)	6h. 7m. a.	7h. 4m.
" 16 (Wednesday)	5h. 6m. a.	7h. 4m.
" 17 (Thursday)	6h. 6m. a.	7h. 5m.
" 18 (Friday)	5h. 10m. a.	7h. 2m.
" 19 (Saturday)	6h. 9m. a.	7h. 2m.
" 20 (Sunday)	6h. 8m. a.	7h. 3m.
" 21 (Monday)	6h. 8m. a.	7h. 3m.

Phases of the Moon:—

Full Moon	16th April	3d. 4h.	54-7m. p.m.
Last Quarter	"	11d. 6h.	54-2m. p.m.
New Moon	"	19d. 3h.	18-1m. a.m.
First Quarter	"	25d. 6h.	57-8m. p.m.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.

Bombay, 14th June 1920.

Names of observations taken at 8 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.859 Inches.
Temperature of Air	83.5 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	79 5 "
Dew Point	78.2 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.841 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy =10)	9.4 "
Maximum temperature of Air	87.1 "
Minimum do do.	79 9 "
Central Directions of Wind from midnight to midnight	SSW,SW SSW.
Movement of Wind	191 Miles.
Fall of Rain	0.09 Inches.
Total all during month	6.92 "
Do. do. year	8.34 "
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 15th	0.01 "

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 15th June 1920, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—The sky is moderately clouded at Hissar and is clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. The air is generally drier than usual. Day temperature is below normal at Lahore; night temperature is slightly above the average in the southeast.

The United Provinces.—Agra has had 0.30in. of rain. The sky is clear or lightly clouded. The air is drier than usual except at Agra. Temperature is nearly normal at Agra. Both day and night temperatures are above the average over the rest of the division.

Sind and Rajputana.—Mount Abu reports 1.70in. and Jodhpur 0.36in. of rain. The sky is heavily clouded at these two stations and is lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess and both day and night temperatures are below normal in Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Surat has had 1.32in., Ahmedabad 0.93in., Deesa 1.94in., and Rajkot 1.40in., of rain. The sky is clear at Indore and is heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in defect and temperature nearly normal at Indore. Elsewhere in the division temperature is below normal and humidity is generally in excess. Information is incomplete from Kathiawar.

The Central Provinces.—The sky is heavily clouded at Raipur and is clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. The air is drier than usual. Temperature is generally above the average both by day and night.

The Konkan.—There has been nearly general rain; Karwar has had 0.77in., Mormugao 0.29in. and Ratnagiri 0.42in. The sky is moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity and temperature are nearly normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—The sky is heavily clouded at Poona and Belgaum and is lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in defect at Sholapur and in Hyderabad and in excess at Poona. Day temperature is above normal in east Hyderabad and in the south Bombay Deccan, but is below it at Malegaon; night temperature is slightly in excess in east Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been nearly general on the west coast and in Gujarat, and local in Rajputana. A few falls have occurred in the west United Provinces and in the Madras Deccan. Information is incomplete from Kathiawar but the storm has weakened considerably.

Forecast.—Nearly general rain is probable on the west coast and in Gujarat and Kathiawar. A few falls may occur in Rajputana, Central India West and the Bombay Deccan.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 14th June 1920.

Communication with Kathiawar is still interrupted. The storm in Kathiawar has moved slightly northward and has so far weakened that violent winds have ceased. The Bombay monsoon has weakened on the west coast and the Bay monsoon has set in northeast India. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, east Gujarat, the Konkan and Malabar and local in Bengal, Chota Nagpur, Mysore and on the north Madras coast. A few falls have also occurred in Upper Burma and Orissa. Principal amounts not already shown in the Bombay Report are:—Tavoy one inch; Moulmein, Kyaukpyu one and a half; Akyab three; Myitkyina, Cherrapunji one and a half; Dhubri three; Jalpaiguri one; and Cox's Bazar, Chaibasa two.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometer:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8.45 a.m., Standard Time, on the 15th June 1920 was 29.77 inches.

For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.13 inch. for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 32 deg. F. In case of the aneroid the temperature correction is needed but for comparison at 32 deg F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .120 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide in the stream at 8.45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer readings should be increased by 0.10 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make the correction given.

DIABETES OR ASTHMA.

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COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool. June 14th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	To-day's prices.
June	..
July	25.28
Aug.	..
Sept.	..
Oct.	23.95
Nov.	..
Dec.	22.63
Jan.	..
Feb.	..
Mar.	..
April	..
May	21.56

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool. June 14th.

Months.	To-day's price.
July	25.29
Oct.	23.94
Jan.	22.49
Mar.	21.87

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York. June. 12th.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	6,000
" Exports to Great Britain	..
" " to Continent	3,000
Futures at New York July	38.43+3
" Oct.	35.63+14
" Jan.	33.90+10
Spot Cotton at New York	40.00 Unchgd.
" " Orleans	41.00 Unchgd.
Futures at New Orleans July	38.46+16
" Oct.	35.50+20
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	15½
Demand Bills	393.37
Silver Commercial Bars	90

New York. June 14th.

Futures at New York July	38.00
" " Oct.	34.87
" " Jan.	33.07

BOMBAY MARKET.

London, June 12th

Rents 3%	59 1/4
Bar Silver Spot	50 1/8
" 2 months hence	50

Closing Tone of Silver:—Indian Selling Steady.

Discount. Bank of England Rate 7 per cent since 15th April 1920.	
Discount Bank 3 m/st.	6 11/16
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	7
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	7 1/8
" " " 6 "	7 5/8
Bar Gold (per oz.)	104/2
Interest day to day loans	4 3/4
" 7 days market loans	5 1/2
Consols 2½%	47
Rupee Paper 3s.	59
Indian Stock—3½% Sterling Loans	57½ Unchgd.
Government Securities 3 %	50
Ex. On London at Paris...Francs	52.05

WAR LOAN.

London, June 12th.

Founding Loan 4%	£70
Victory Loan 4%	£77 1/4
5% New	£84 7/8

MISLENEOUS MARKETS.

London June 12th.

WHEAT.

Rozario Santa Fe—62lb Sellers	94
Australian—61lbs. Sellers	96
Wheat Afloat to U.K.	3,060,000

SEEDS.

Papeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416lbs. ex-Ship May-June Nominal	£41½
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship May-June Nominal	£35
Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex Ship June-July Quoted	40
Tone of Linseed:—Free Offers.	
Linseed, Argentine, (La Plate) June-July Paid	36½
Cottonseed, Bombay (sound delivered per ton) June-July Quoted Dull	12½
Toria Rapeseed.—May-June Nominal	£38

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£103
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£88½
Copper Braziers	£167
Yellow Metals	18½
Hard Spelter	57
Corrugated Sheets	£56½

JAVA SUGAR.

Fine White Jaca C. & F. Calcutta Aug.-Sept. Value	95
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay Aug.-Sept. Value	96/6
Fine White Java, C. & F. Karachi Aug.-Sept. Value	97

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure July-August Sellers	2/1½
Plantation First Latex Crepe June Value	2/0½

Tone.—Steady.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

June, 15.

The Marwadi bazaar opened at 2.15 p.m. and improved to Rs. 442 for Fuliy Good Broach July-August and improved to Rs. 446, remaining steady at this price for some time. Later on there was a further improvement to Rs. 448, which was the quotation at 4 p.m. The rate thus declined to Rs. 446 and the bazaar closed at Rs. 446. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 445, advanced to Rs. 450, and closed at Rs. 449½.

The enquiry for ready cotton is very moderate.

QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

Fully Good Broach	—	—	—	July-Aug	Rs. 449½
Fully Good Bengal	—	—	—	July	£88
Fine Oomras	—	—	—	July	378
Good Southerns	—	—	—	June	495
"	—	—	—	July-Aug.	470

NEW INDIA Writes:

"We have had the curiosity to test the predictions (in the 'Peeps into the Future') and must admit that in the case in which we were specially interested, they not only came true, but were uniform no matter who made the test." "Peeps into the Future" is everybody's every-day book. An astrologer in moments of anxiety and suspense. Everybody may consult the book—no horoscope or date of birth necessary. Price ONE RUPEE Apply to:—

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P. O. Chodavaram, Visag. Dt.
1538

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD.

QUOTATIONS.

15th June 1920.

			Rs.
Fully Good M.G. Bengal	—	July	211
Fully Good M.G. Broach	—	July-Aug	447
Good M.G. Southerns	—	July	373

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Descriptions.	Super-fine.	Fine.	F.G.	Good.	Delivery.
M.G. Bengal	—	250	230	225	Ready
M.G. Sind Punjab	—	260	230	205	"
M.G. Oomras No. 3.	255	295	265	—	"
Central P. No. 1	295	270	320	—	"
M.G. Central No. 2	270	340	295	—	"
M.G. Broach	—	504	464	469	"

RECEIPTS.

The following are receipts of cotton produce, etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 14th June 1920.

Cotton	4,950	bales.
Wheat	12,300	Cwts.
Linseed	4,871	"
Rape, etc.	1,625	"
Gingellyseed	126	"
Poppyseed	59	"
Groundnuts	Nil	"
Castorseed	562	"
Rice	7,447	"
Myrabollams	724	"
Cottonseed	9,903	"
Mowraseed	12	"
Gram	3,477	"
Jowar	293	"
Masur	Nil	"
Bareley	Nil	"
Bajree	269	"

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Bombay, June 15.

Bar Gold Ready, Rs. 22/7.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London, 1/9.
D. D. on London, 1/9 1/8.
Credit 3 Msd/a, 1/10¼.
D. D. on Paris, Frc 460.
Credit 3 Msd/a, Frc 535.
T. T. on Japan, Rs. 132.
60 D/st Japan, Rs. 125.
American Cross Rate, $ 3.93¼.
Paris Cross Rate, Frc 52.20.
London Silver spot D., 44¼.
London Silver forward D., 44¼.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. War Loan, 88.
5½ per cent. War Bonds due 1920-22, 98/8.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan, 81.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan, 92.
3½ per cent Paper, 59.
4 per cent. Port Trust long dated, 67.
4 per cent. Port Trust short dated, 64/8.
4 per cent. Municipal long dated, 65.
4 per cent. Municipal short dated, 90.
4 per cent. City Improvement Trust long dated 65.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa, 89.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary, 91/8 to 92/8.

BANK RATES.

Bank of Bombay, 7 per cent.
Bank of Bengal, 6 per cent.
Bank of Madras, 8 per cent.

SHARES.

The market remained steady.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

Ind. Advance 2,300, By. Cotton 1,215, By. Dyeing 3,000, Century 1,900, Cent. India 4,000, Colaba Land 2,750, Crescent 600, Currimbhoy 1,100, David 1,330, Fazulbhoy 1,007/8, Finlay 1,900 xd., Ind. Bleaching 220, Ind. Shawa 500, Kastoorchand 2,400, Koh-i-noor 3,625, Madhavrao Scindia 410, M. Petit 3,300, Morarji 6,050, New Great 907/8, Pearls 1,205, Phoenix 970, Shapurji 337/8, Sholapur 14,000, Simplex 707/8, Standard 2,900, Swan 1,010 xd., Swadeshi 4,575, Tata Mill 2,400, Alcock 925, By. Burma 840, By. Burma N. I. 305 pr., By Tramway 1,067/8, By. Petrol 21/12, By. Steam 457/8, Bundi Cement 4½, Ind. Cement 500, Katni Ord 502/8, Katni Defd 1,500, New India Ins. 23 pr., Shivrajpur 35, Tata Ord 167/8, Tata Deff 995, Tata New Ord 65 pr., Tata New Defd 375 pr., Tata Hydro 1,185, Tata Oil 380 x. rt., Scindia Steam 6 pr., Tata Bank 49.

MILL-STORES.

June 15.

Healds remain steady with good demand. Reeds are rather dull. Quotations from Home continue firm. Woolen sundries have a slight tendency towards rise in values. Shuttles, Bobbins etc., are almost steady. The quotations are the same as last.

CHEMICALS.

June 15.

The Quotations are as follows:—

Sago, Rs. 12/13.
Farina K., Rs. 13/14
Wheat St., Rs. 25/30.
Sodium S., Rs. 80/100.
Zinc, Chl. Rs. 30/40.
Glauber Salt, Rs 4/8.
Washing Soda, Rs. 6.
Turkey Red Oil 50 per cent, Rs. 30.
Caustic Soda, Rs. 22/25.
Bleaching Powder, Rs. 40/50.

COLOUR MARKET.

June, 15.

The coal market witnessed no important fluctuations excepting in Congo, Benzo and the Aniline Purpurine. The demand on the whole is poor and the aspect may change owing to the exchange fluctuations. The cheaper colours are very easy and the stock holders are anxious to dispose of their stock. The reds remain in fairly good demand and the rates are firm. Alizarine is quoted at 1700 to 1750 per drum. The demand for the same is not very keen.

The quotations are:—

Congo-Red, Rs. 4/4/0 to 4/12/0 per lb.
Magenta Crystals, Rs. 18 to 20 per lb.
Magenta Powder, Rs. 13 per lb.
Benzo purpurine, Rs. 7 to 7/8/0 per lb.
Methyl Violet, Rs. 9 to 10 per lb.
Auramine, Rs. 7 per lb.
Victoria Blue, Rs. 15 to 17 per lb.
Sulpher Black, Rs. 1/4/0 to 1/12/0 per lb.

MESSCONTRACTOR IN TROUBLE.

CONVICTED FOR THEFT!

At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. G. K. Khairaz, Deputy Inspector Khin sharged Fakir Mahomed Sudhu, a mess contractor to the Sergeants' Mess of the attached section, Colaba, with the theft of stores, such as sugar, jam, flour etc., valued at Rs. 32-6-0.

It appears that the accused supplied provision to the Sergeants' Mess till the 21st of May, and on the 22nd idem he abruptly stopped the supplies. On the same day Sergeant Major Willins president of the Mess received information that the accused had removed some stores to his house. He deputed Sergeant Stables and a military guard to search the accused's quarters where they found the property.

The accused said the charge was a false one brought against him out of spite, because he stopped supplying provision on the 21st of May as a lot of money was due to him by the president. Moreover the room in which the stores were found was in the joint possession of the himself and another man. He did not know who had brought the property there.

His worship convicted the accused on the evidence and sentenced him to a day's simple imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 75, or in default five weeks' regorious imprisonment.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

June 15.

S S Sirsa, Winstanley, London.
S S Binfield, Mapies, Calcutta.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

S S. Khosrou, McCraith, Jeddah.
S S Heim Arikson, Bangkok.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:

Steamer Novara for London.
Steamer Kashmir for Calcutta.

S S Sirsa:—The B I S N Company's steamer Sirsa, 3386 tons, Captain A. Winstanley, arrived in harbour yesterday from London, with a general cargo and 1 saloon passenger.

S S Binfield:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Binfield, 3159 tons, Captain S. H. Mapyes, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a cargo of coal.

S S Khosrou:—The T. M. Company's steamer Khosrou, 2442 tons, Captain W D McCraith, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Jeddah with a general cargo and 906 pilgrims.

S S Heim:—The F. F. Campbell Company's steamer Heim, 757 tons, Captain A. Erikson, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Bangkok(with a general cargo.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

Tuesday 15th June 1920.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Nurani	— Jeddah	19-6	—	T Marison & Co.
G/R Olympia	— Liverpool	22-6	—	Graham & Co
F Siam Maru	.. Kobe	25-6	—	O. S. K. Kaisha
H Shinkai Maru	— N F	N F	—	N Y Kaisha
Egypt	— N F	N F	—	M M & Co

Offside

Syria	— N F	N F	—	M M & Co
N Rheinfels	— Hull	N F	—	Graham & Co
Q Diwara	— Shanghai	N F	—	M M & Co
D/E Jeddah	— Jeddah	N F	—	T M & Co.
K Oruro	— N F	N F	—	A I O S N & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Naderi	— Aden	16-6	—	T M & Co
5 Ozarda	— N F	N F	—	M M & Co.
7 Tenshin Maru	— Kobe	18-6	—	N Y Kaisha
8 Tartar Prince	— Antwerp	15-6	—	T M & Co
9 Morocco	— New York	N F	—	J F & Co
10 Circassia	— Liverpool	13-6	—	W & A G & Co
12 Upada	— N F	N F	—	M M & Co
14 Parpeta	— N F	N F	—	M M & Co
15 Abydos	— Baslon	N F	—	P S N Co
15 Linga	— Karachi	18-6	—	M M & Co
16 Assay	— London	15-6	—	M M & Co
16 Bahrein	— P Gulf	14-6	—	T M & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Clan Robertson	N F	N F	—	J F & Co
2 Gauraspia	— Antwerp	19-6	—	M M & Co
3 A T Vasna	— N F	N F	—	M M & Co
4 Kashmir	— Calcutta	18-6	—	M M & Co
5 Nirvana	— Karach	N F	—	M M & Co
6 Mesopotamia	— Calcutta	21-6	—	J F & Co
8 Hafarena	— Antwerp	N F	—	M M & Co
9 Hoogstad	— Java	N F	—	T M & Co
10 Coconada	— N F	N F	—	M M & Co
11 C/Melbourne	— Calcutta	25-6	—	W & A G & Co
12 City of Exeter	— Liverpool	17-6	—	K S & Co
3 Karoo	— Zanzibar	17-6	—	M M & Co
13 Loyalty	— Marseilles	18-6	—	S S & Co
15 Chakdina	— B ira	19-6	—	M M & Co
16 J End Jaadan	— S F	-6	—	K N & Co
17 H T Palladen	— N F	N F	—	D R I M & Co
18 B P Sqe. Shuja	— N F	N F	—	T M & Co
19 Sirsa	— N F	N F	—	T M & Co

WEATHER REPORT.

S. S. Sirsa, which arrived here from London, experienced during the voyage bad weather from Sokotra to Bombay, strong monsoon and high sea throughout.

IMPORTS.

June 15.

S S Levanha from London Agents M. M. and Co.:—18 boxes Bar Gold, 1071 bars silver, 1 box silver rupees, 4 cases blocks, 174 cases champagn, 6 cases silk goods, 3 cases trimmings, 1 silk and cotton velvet, 9 cases silk robon, 2 cases silk turseis.

S S British Emperor from Rangoon, Agents Shaw Wallace and Co.:—68 pcos lead slabs, 2 pcs tin blocks, 410 bdles drum plates, 50.6 drums lubricating oil, 1057682 I. G. kerosine oil.

S S Bandra from Busreh, Agents B. I. S. N. Co.:—102 bdles wool, 46 bags wool, 46 bags dry dates, 500 bkts wet dates, 32 trillas wet dates, 20 bags pista, 3 bdles sharagins, 3 cases dragoon blood, 9 cases wines, 448 bag sardines, 3 bales spices, 382 bdles L. roots, 47 bags Alberia, 138 bdles altaria, 3 tins pearls, 5 bdles beads, 88 bags lead, 37 bags empty cartridges, 26 bags empty Fusca.

S S Barpeta from Busreh via Karach, Agents B. I. S. N. Co.:—180 bags wheat, 24 bags barley, 407 bags gram dal 273 bags sugar, 63 bags raisins, 94 bags appricots 6 bdles mither kathi, 2 bales grey shirtings 2 cases cold cheeks, 3 bales white drill, 33 bags pista, 26 cases dry colour, 160 drums disinfectional oil, 130 bales G. I. sheets.

EXPORTS.

June 15.

S S City of Exeter for Liverpool: 3.0 bales cotton, C. Chandulal and Co.; 201 bales cotton D. Meyer and Co.

S S City of Exeter for Liverpool:—437 cwt. hemp, Kalyandas Bros.

S S City of Exeter for Liverpool:—150 cwts. wool raw, David Sassoon and Co.

S S City of Exeter for Liverpool:—180 cwts. myrabolams, Kalyandas Bros.

S S Circassia for Liverpool:—11 bales cotton, Kalli Bros.

C. Chaganmal.

S S Circassia for Liverpool:—705 cwts wool, C. Chaganmal; 108 cwts. wool, D. Kundanmal.

S S Rheinfels for Hull:—4979 cwts. castorseed, Kalli Bros.

S S Chakdina for Middlebro:—1000 tons, manganese ore, Turner Morrison and Co.

S S Circassia for Marseilles:—180 lbs silk raw, M. H. Tajaz and Co.

S S Tartar Prince for Antwerp:—400 cwts. Gum Arabic, M. Jagerbhoy.

S S Marina for Antwerp:—300 bales cotton Kalli Bros.

S S Nirvana, for Genoa:—100 bales cotton, L. Spinner and Co.

S S Morocco for New York:—207 cwts. gum Hagacath, D. Namraji and Co.

S S Tenshin Maru for Kobe:—85 bales cotton, M. D. Kaisha Ltd.

S S Tenshin Maru for Yokohama:—61 bales cotton, M. D. Kaisha Ltd.

S S Tenshin Maru for Yakaichi:—864 bales cotton, M. D. Kaisha Ltd.

S S Dilwara for Hongkong:—250 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.; 100 bales twist, C. Bernard and Co.

S S Dilwara Hongkong:—225 cwts. cutch pickers, C. Bhesania and Co.

S S Siam Maru for Hongkong:—1050 bales cotton yarn, M. D. Kaisha.

S S Baisin Maru for Hongkong:—200 bales cotton yarn, G. D. Kaisha Ltd.

The N. Y. K. steamer Kanagawa Maru left Colombo for Bombay on 12th instant, and is due here on 16th instant.

The N. Y. K. steamer Taian Maru left Kobe for Hongkong, via Moji (Westward bound) on the 10th instant.

The N. Y. K. steamer Bombay Maru left Hongkong for Singapore (Westward bound) on 11th instant.

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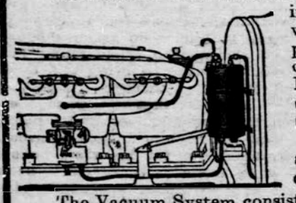

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EVILS OF RASAI.

"LEGACY OF PAST ADMINISTRATIONS."

MR. HARCHANDRAI'S NOTE.

We reproduce below the note added by the Hon. Mr. Harchandrai Vishindas to the Committee's report on the Rasai and Lapo in Sindh. Mr. Harchandrai says:—

"The historical survey in the first part of the Report should not be understood as a justification for the evils under consideration. These evils, it is true, are a legacy from past administrations. But when these administrations are admitted to be one continuous agony of misrule, corruption and oppression, and the systems of Rasai and Lapo and Cher are recognised as illustrations of such misrule they should be made the objects of aversion and suppression rather than of excuse or palliation."

I have to add the following observations to the joint Report signed by me. These may be taken in qualification or amplification, as the case may be, of the conclusions reached in the joint Report.

2. The historical survey in the opening part of the Report should not be understood as a justification for the evils under consideration. These evils, it is true, are a legacy from past administrations. But when those administrations are admitted to be one continuous agony of misrule, corruption and oppression and the system of Rasai, Lapo and Cher are recognized as illustrations of such misrule they should be made the objects of aversion and suppression rather than of excuse or palliation.

3. The want of convenience and facilities which is pleaded as having been the cause of these practices which were rooted in corruption and oppression should never have been allowed to foster their perpetuation as has been the case. But very early and drastic measures should have been adopted for their eradication. The Government of Bombay realised this when they said in their Resolution No. 3115, dated 7th May, 1902:—

"These papers disclose the existence of a deep-rooted evil which in the opinion of the Governor in Council is deplorable and calculated to bring discredit on the administration. That Mukhtiarkars should manage funds collected by the tapadars for the entertainment of Government officials and their establishments and that the establishments of district officers, from the Commissioner downwards, should live, while on tour, at the expense of the people, is nothing short of scandalous."

4. This Resolution was issued as the result of an enquiry instituted by Government from the Commissioner in Sind who again called for reports from district officers and submitted his own report to Government. This enquiry was started on the attention of Government being drawn in September, 1901, to an article on "Lapo" which had appeared in "Al Haq" newspaper. So it may be said that this Resolution was the ultimate outcome of private effort in bringing these nefarious customs to light. The Resolution covers 6 paragraphs and after condemning the practice suggests remedies and lays down instructions for future conduct. Unquestionably this Resolution and the instructions therein failed to produce the desired effect. If anything the evils went on growing apace.

NEXT EVENT.

5. The next event in the history of the campaign against these evils is the Commissioner in Sind's Circular No. 554, dated 23rd September, 1914, taking the business of camp supplies from the hands of tapadars and making it over to selected zamindars. The genesis of this was Mr. Bhurgri's evidence before the Public Services Commission (Mr. Bhurgri's written statement). The joint Report shows that this system proved a failure as indeed from its nature it was foredoomed to do.

6. The third event is the Resolution moved by the Honourable Mr. Bhurgri in the Bombay Legislative Council in December, 1917, for the appointment of a mixed official and non-official commission which was passed and this commission was appointed under Government Resolution No. 3000, dated 26th March, 1918.

7. It will be seen that all these three moves of Government had their origin in private effort. This as well as the overwhelming evidence from all the districts of Sind leaves no room for any doubt that these are genuine grievances of the people (which mostly consist of agriculturists) who have been all along groaning under them. The long drawn out wail of the zamindars who have given evidence is very lugubrious. Some have portrayed the situation in the darkest hues as a perusal of the lengthy notes attached to the answers of some witnesses will show. It is a wonder that so much frankness has been displayed by the zamindar witnesses; as it was apprehended that through fear of incurring displeasure or foregoing the profit which accrued to them in the shape of favours received or sins condoned, many a zamindar would refrain from disclosing the naked truth. That the contrary has been the actual case only demonstrates the acute sense of suffering under which the zamindar is labouring by the existence of these evils. This evidence also negatives the theory that in making Rasai zamindars are animated by a spirit of hospitality. What is given under compulsion and a sense of fear of those who have the power to do harm cannot be rightly ascribed to hospitality. It may be that some wealthy and high-class Baluch zamindars of Upper Sind Frontier are acting in this spirit, but that hospitality is the cause of Rasai with the generality even of Upper Sind Frontier zamindars is discredited by the evidence of Mr. Isani, who says: "My division is next to the Frontier district. The zamindars are of the same kind all over the province. Amil zamindars are not zamindars at all. I have not served in the Guni sub-division nor in the Karachi district. Upper Sind Frontier zamindars are shrewder and more careful than the Sind zamindars. They are also more hospitable but with a purpose. I know because I am a zamindar and their neighbour. I know them personally." This has a ring of truth about it although it has been sought to discount this by the following passage in Mr. Menghraj Kalwani's evidence: "The Deputy Collector Mr. Isani is not a Baluch. He is a Drakhan and has got no lands in the Upper Sind Frontier." So hospitality in this case like gratitude is a "lively sense of favours to come."

ANOTHER AGREEABLE SURPRISE.

8. There is another agreeable surprise that subordinate official witnesses have also joined with zamindars in pronouncing their maledictions. The Mukhtiarkars who gave this kind of evidence appeared to be a nigh type of character and the tapadars who were the principal accused were actuated by the belief that it would not pay to hide the universally recognized truth any longer.

9. The first and foremost thing I intend to point out is that the injunction contained in the last sentence of Government Resolution No. 3115, dated 7th May, 1902, "a *determined* and *continued* effort by *all* officers of *all* departments to put down the abuse," has been entirely lost sight of. I cannot accord the same measure of exoneration to high officers as the joint Report does, as will appear from what follows. The following facts to my mind appear to have been clearly established by the evidence. That there are some officers who have zealously and successfully carried on a crusade against the abuses. That it cannot be said of all the higher officers that they have shown determination or perseverance in putting down the abuses. That as soon as an officer who has been zealous in uprooting the evil has left his charge, the state of affairs has drifted back into the old groove. That if instead of solitary and sporadic efforts there had been a determined and general war waged against the abuses, by precept as well as by example, by the expression of disapproval and displeasure, by constant supervision, by thinking out and working methods for checking, the system would not have grown to the extent it has, so much so, as to cause a feeling of despair to remove it.

It is impossible to reject all this evidence. Although there is evidence in the opposite direction also that high officers are bribed and pay in full. Along with these items of evidence must be considered the instance quoted by the Honourable Mr. Ghulam Hussein, a member of this Commission, in his speech in the Bombay Legislative Council in the debate on this subject "of an officer in Sind who asked the tapadar why no arrangements had been made for his rasai, and who, on being told by the tapadar that there was a circular said that was only binding on the Commissioner and not on him and that till he issued such a circular himself arrangements for his rasai should continue to be made." There can be no doubt that this sentiment was not confined to the individual officer referred to by the honourable speaker, but is typical of a class.

11. It was very creditable to the public spirit of Mr. Wadhumal Tarachand Mukhtiarkar of Dadu (in answer to the Chairman), to have produced the accounts, of Rasai in Dadu for the year 1917-18. It was by a stroke of good luck consisting in the existence of a Mukhtiarkar like Mr. Wadhumal and the failure of crops delaying the liquidation of Rasai debts that these accounts were preserved and this important piece of documentary evidence came to light. Now, whilst fortuitous circumstances have led to the production of this evidence the conclusion is irresistible that there must be existing similar accounts, if not in all, at least in a great many talukas of Sind. Only they have not been produced. These accounts speak for themselves. Whilst there can be no doubt that some of the items shown there as undisbursed must have been received in satisfaction of bills preferred to the higher officers, they had not yet reached the providers. This bears out the evidence that moneys paid by higher officers on bills presented are either kept by butlers or tapadars. These accounts were deposed to in detail by tapadar Javharmal who had kept them.

A MELANCHOLY FEATURE.

12. One melancholy feature of the practice of Rasai which has come out in the evidence and deserves notice is the assaults, insults and general ill-treatment which zamindars and tapadars, and sometimes even mukhtiarkars, receive at the hands of butlers and peons. Amongst others the following witnesses depose to this:—

Mr. Asardas.
Mr. Naraindas M., breaking of teeth.
Mr. Hiranand, Mukhtiarkar.
Madhowdas, oral.
Mr. Mangharam.
Mr. Murlidhar, ans. 36.

The same witnesses also depose to the dependence of the Mukhtiarkar's prospects of advancement on the nature of his rasai. Witness Choithram (para. 2) gives the instance of tapadar Naraindas' dismissal owing to unsatisfactory rasai. Again, many witnesses relate the custom of butlers or havaldars levying a perquisite which has acquired the name of "kilo-khorani" (literally peg-driving and really tent-pitching) which sometimes goes up to Rs. 100 or more. The butlers trade upon the anxiety of the Mukhtiarkar and tapadar to see that the butlers' masters' wrath is not aroused by being served with bad meals and by the butlers' misrepresentations about inadequate rasai.

13. All these factors prove what a demoralising effect rasai has both upon the givers and receivers. Many witnesses prove how non-doers are persecuted. Mr. Mathradas Ramchand relates his experience of the time when he was a non-payer of lapo and his subsequent conversion into a payer. Mr. Gurdasing describes his experience and sufferings for not making rasai. One of the witnesses previously cited, viz., Mr. Naraindas Motaram, whose pen-picture in paragraph 36 is worth perusal, states that the practices in question destroy the manhood and self-respect of people and reduce them to a state of serfdom.

14. For these reasons no efforts should have been spared in the past to combat these practices. The policy of *laisez faire* that has been the rule, subject of course to a few exceptions, is very much to be regretted. No inconveniences were too hard to be undergone, no experiments too difficult to be tried, no expenditure too large to be incurred to root out these evils.

OVER-RATED AND IMAGINARY DIFFICULTIES.

15. My opinion is that the difficulties of procuring supplies without the agency of tapadars and zamindars are over-rated and are more imaginary than real. As a matter of fact, no serious endeavour has been made to procure supplies independently of these agencies. Indeed, there are witnesses according to whom there would be no such difficulty.

Mr. Kishinchand, Deputy Educational Inspector, Larkana.
Mr. Harper, Missionary.
Mr. Hesketh, Educational Inspector in Sind.

Although the last witness has employed the agencies in question they were mere superfluities. The Hon'ble Mr. Nicholas, whose instance has been cited in the report, is referring only to a few small places in the Lar (Lower Sind) where he had been for shikar. I don't see why these places should be the camping grounds of touring officers. As to Messrs. Bhojsing and Murlidhar having been fed on rasai when appearing before Magistrates on tour, other two cases referred to in the report, I attribute this to the facilities afforded by the system already in existence. But these examples do not count owing to the negligible cost and trouble of entertaining these gentlemen. The test is, if the abovementioned agencies did not exist would people be for ever disabled from touring for want of supplies? "Why should there be an agency for Government servants," asks a witness (Mr. Tahilram) "when commercial travellers and Educational officers can do without it?" If we conceive the case of a body of tourists as large as the camp of the Commissioner in Sind being obliged on business to go round the province of Sind, should such a tour be considered impossible unless assisted by the agencies in question for procuring supplies on tour?

LOWERING TONE OF ADMINISTRATION.

16. In para. 19 of the report, one of the remedies suggested is the recruitment of the subordinate clerical establishments indiscriminately from all the different divisions of the population as the statistics show a disproportionate number of Hindu employees. It is doubtless a perfectly sound principle and conducive to the purity of administration that no one section of the community should have a practical monopoly of Government service as such monopoly is fraught with the dangers of nepotism, jobbery and corruption, although I don't observe much force in the connection of this principle with the three evils we are dealing with as nowhere has it been suggested that it is by reason of their religion that Hindu employees harrass in the matters of rasai, lapo and cher, or that wherever there are non-Hindu employees the harrassment is any the less, or that Hindu zamindars are less oppressed than non-Hindu zamindars by reason of the excessive number of Hindu employees. The evidence shows that the employees are the oppressors and the zamindars the oppressed quite irrespective of the religion of either. But the questions under the consideration of this Commission apart, Government have times out of number laid stress upon the administrative and political disadvantages of having the bulk of its servants drawn from one community of the province out of all proportion to the population of that community. Successive Commissioners have issued circulars and orders to attract a larger number of Mahomedans in Government services. To that end lower qualifications from Mahomedan candidates for employment have been prescribed than those required for other employes. But this relaxation has been carried to such an extent that some officers holding high posts come ill-equipped into the service. The result is a lowering in the tone of administration, detriment of public services and prejudice to the interests of the people to be governed. Whilst, therefore, recognizing the excellence of the suggested remedy in theory, I would recommend the exercise of great caution in putting it into practice, so that the evil effect indicated may be guarded against, because the mischief greatly outweighs the benefit aimed at.

17. This Commission should have been appointed many years ago and by official initiative. It is by far more satisfactory to hear the evidence of the parties concerned, i.e., the zamindars, the higher and lower officers, specially the mukhtiarkars and tapadars, than to get merely confidential opinions from the Revenue heads of districts as was done in 1901. If this step had been taken in the long past all the saving of misery and the improvement of conditions that the labours of this Commission may bring about, assuming that such a consummation is within measurable distance of achievement, would have been secured much earlier, to the salvation of the woe-begone sufferers.

MINUTE BY THE HON. MR. GULAM HUSSAIN.

I should like to add the following remarks to the report of the Rasai Committee.

The previous origin of the abuses complained of is obviously no excuse for their continuance. They have been universally recognized and condemned. Their continued existence admittedly brings the administration into disrepute. It is therefore in the interests of both the rulers and the ruled that, at whatever trouble and inconvenience to the higher officers, it should be put down with vigour and determination. No doubt, efforts have been made by some of the higher officers to stop the abuse, which have resulted in a considerable measure of success in combating the evil. It is only necessary that such action should be taken all along the line.

The rasai levied by the subordinates and menials of the touring officers in various forms and by various means, as disclosed by the evidence, though not directly involving the higher officers, nevertheless reflects unfavourably on the administration. It is therefore in the interests of the administration that this corruption on the part of the subordinates and menials of the touring officers should be sternly suppressed by the latter.

I need scarcely add that, while there is reason to hope for a great and permanent improvement in the state of things by the adoption of all the measures recommended by the Committee, it would at the same time be unreasonable, in view of the great age and strength of the evil, to expect that it will stop at once. The change must depend on the processes of time and education and on the cooperation of the people.

INDUSTRIAL TROUBLES IN MADRAS.

EMPLOYERS PETITION GOVT., TO INVESTESTIGAE CAUSES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, June 14.

It is understood that a Conference of Employers in Madras has memorialised the Government asking for full investigation into the causes of industrial troubles which have taken place during the last twelve months and that the Madras Chamber of Commerce has addressed the Government supporting this proposal. The matter is engaging attention and it is not unlikely that a strong committee will be appointed to enquire into whole question.

END OF NEGATAPATAM RAILWAY STRIKE

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, June 14.

A Negapatam correspondent wires:—The workmen of Negapatam railway workshops who went on strike resumed work to-day. The Loco Superintendent received a deputation of eight labourers yesterday and promised favourable consideration of their demands in three months. Four dismissed men were also reinstated.

(Continued from column 5.)

and illustrated by a man who fought gallantly at Gallipoli, and published by Messrs. Constable and Co. There are a number of wholly admirable books in this genre, and it would be a piece of real practical and patriotics benevolence to place some hundreds of copies of them (and subscriptions to the Boy Scouts' own official journals) at the disposal of Scout Masters and organiser throughout India. Bombay ought to lead the way in this, and in other matters. I can recall no other single movement which has accomplished anything like as much during the past two decades as the Boy Scout Movement, in the matter of improving the physique, initiative, spirit, enterprise, manners, self-respect and mentality of the youth of the communities which have developed it in their midst.

Indians in South Africa.

There will be nothing grudging or half-hearted about India's appreciation of the generous attitude of the Government of the Union of South Africa in the matter of its decision to adopt the recommendation of the Asiatic Commission's interim report with regard to the voluntary repatriation of Indians in South Africa. This is wholly satisfactory and recalls Mr. C. F. Andrew's warm tribute in giving his evidence before the Commission:—

"I wish to acknowledge, while making this suggestion, how liberally the Union Government have carried out the relief which they guaranteed in 1914. I understand that they have paid the return passage not merely to Bombay but also the labourer's own village district in India. Whether the Union Government would now be willing to go beyond this and either share with the Indian Government or else bear the whole expense of this additional grant, is an open question."

Well, it is no longer an open question. The South African Government has now decided on the most generous line of policy, and India will most gratefully recognise this. Withold, as Mr. Andrews pointed out in his evidence, there should be no hint or suggestion of South Africa's generous assistance introducing any element of compulsion into the work of Indian repartriation. The Govern ment of India will doubtless make that perfectly clear. We have heard a good deal from Mr. Andrews and others regarding the conditions prevalent among poor and unhappy Indians in Africa; but this repatriation business recalls rather vividly to my mind the only Indians I have known, indeed I think it true to say all the Indians I have ever seen in South Africa. They certainly did not strike me as being men at all likely to want to avail themselves of any repatriation scheme. They were too obviously thriving, prosperous and well-to, do for that. So far as I could judge, they regarded their adopted country as a pretty good country to be in.

Who invented it?

At a recent railway strike meeting one of the speakers (a dismissed clerk) felt called upon to enlarge at some length upon the inferiority of Europeans, and the absurdity therefore of paying any deference to them. (This vein in public speaking is a very unfortunate one. No possible good end can be served by the deliberate fostering of racial antagonisms, and all men worthy of deference should be treated with deference, quite irrespective of race or nationality.) To point his argument, he made the surprising statement that: "There is a proverb in English: "Lick my feet and I will kick you; kick me and I will lick your feet.'" It would be highly interesting to know by what circuitious process of research the speaker succeeded in tracing this singularly unpleasant proverb to England. I have consulted two libraries and several students on the point. One of the latter claims familiarity with the saying as an Oriental saw. Apart "from this I cannot track it at all. Perhaps some reader of the "Chronicle" may give enlightenment. Did the strike orator invent this unsavoury saying on the spot? Is it an Eastern proverb? Has anyone ever seen it in an English publication, heard it in England, or heard it attributed to any English source of origin? Does it bear any similarity in tone or sentiment to any authentic English saying?

AS OTHERS SEE US.

RAINS AND THINGS IN GENERAL.

(BY AN ONLOOKER.)

Last week came in like an over-heated lion, and whether or not one called the break the authentic Monsoon did not greatly matter. It was undubitably a break. Heat and humidity both reached an uncomfortably high level, and then the rain came, as though bent upon giving us in half an hour or so an epitome of what is to come, and what the country needs, between now and early autumn. Whatever the rest of the community might think about it, the Bombay police man accepted this intimation, and promptly adopted for the season that serviceable if not very martial-looking weapon, the umbrella. The streets of our crowded city were well washed down, and next morning Bombay and all, its people felt and looked the better for the break. Everyone hopes for a good and fruitful monsoon, and long before the week was out those who had begun the week with disrespectful scepticism had looked out their rain-coats and admitted that the 1920 rains had really begun.

The Soldiers' Children.

The Government of the Punjab is to be congratulated upon the wise liberality of its policy with regard to the education of the children of all its soldiers who were on the Active List during the War. A scheme has been introduced by the Punjab Government whereby all such children will be given free Primary Education. Over and above this they will be granted allowances for incidental expenses connected with their education, and substantial scholarships and concessions in the Secondary and Collegiate stages. This wise and constructive generosity towards the children of men who have proved their loyal good citizenship is a thing wholly desirable, and one would like to see the Punjab's lead in this matter followed by every Government in India; and, for that matter, in all other parts of the British Empire.

Swadeshi for Indian Arts.

Another good and friendly lead which Bombay might follow with advantage was recorded in "the Chronicle" last week, in the matter of the State of Baroda's economic survey of its towns and villages, which has thrown an interesting and pathetic light upon the tendency toward decay and disappearance of arts and industries indigenous to the soil of India. This tendency was thus referred to in a recent personal letter from a Bombay Government official who had just completed a tour which took him into many out-of-the-way parts of the Presidency and Sind.

"I was most painfully struck by the way in which some of our native arts and crafts tend to disappear altogether, and I much wish some practical steps could be taken to arrest this seriously downgrade tendency before it is too late. It will easily become too late, for I can assure you that in certain well-recognised cases the exponent of a given Indian art—sometimes the only exponent in his district—will go to his grave with the secrets of his craft locked in his own breast, if he has no son and heir available to take up his work. Why do not the promoters of Swadeshi interests themselves in these things? Surely they are more immediately important than the matter of those every-day commodities whose production includes no secrets, and is common to dozens of nations. Remember, it is not only in cities like Bombay, but also in remote up-country places, that the traveller in quest of genuine Indian products is being offered the veriest trash from Japan and elsewhere in the purely Indian shops of purely Indian bazaars. It is such a pity, because Indian craftsmanship has in the past, and in the very recent past, produced stuff infinitely superior to all these rubbishy foreign imports which I have found even in the shops of those professing Swadeshi principles, I believe a very little practical encouragement and organization would serve to arrest the decay and disappearance of some very admirable Indian arts and crafts; and the apathetic lack of enterprise shown in this direction is saddening to me, as it must be to every observer who has spent much of his life here, and remembers the better things. What is the reason of it all? Surely interest in social and political issues need not wash out practical interest in matters of this kind; which, if you come to that, are themselves of very direct social and political importance, as every lover of India ought to recognise.

Boy Scouts in India.

So his Excellency the Viceroy is now the Chief Scout of India, and H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, Patron of the Baden Powell Boy Scouts Association of India. Well I am glad of it, if, as surely should be the case, these notable facts are to stimulate the growth of the Boy Scout movement in India. With the Heir Apparent as Patron and the Viceroy as Chief Scout, the very cream of India's boyhood may recognise the credit attached to being a Boy Scout. And is there in all the world a country which holds more facinating potentialities for the enterprising Boy Scout than India? I doubt it; doubt it greatly. Certainly the average European Boy Scout would be absolutely crazy with delight over the natural surroundings and conditions prevalent here in Bombay, for example.

Might one suggest to monied elders who are friends of this most wholesome of movements that invaluable help could be given by means of presents of equipment, and the like. And I would like to suggest as an admirable first instalment in the matter of equipment, hundreds of copies of the First and Second Jungle Books. They neither of them include mention of Boy Scouts, so far as I remember; but I'll warrant they would be found full of allurement and stimulation in the desired direction. So would the works of Ernest Seton Thompson, and so, of course, would the standard Manuals for Scouts and "Wolf Cubs." I do not remember their titles, but one, a most facinating volume, was written

(Continued in column 4.)

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AND
Physical Culture.

ODE TO MAN.

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Come girdle thy limbs with superb strength and Power,
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Infuse into thyself the essence of life,
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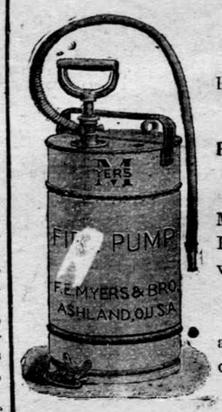

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Special Genl Meeting of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, Graham's Bldgs, Parsi Bazar, 3-30 p.m.

THURSDAY, June 17.

Earthquake Disce; Bank Holiday.
Cricket: Bombay Gymkhana v. New Hindu C. C.

Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Tbe, Chindi Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga; Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis per s.s. "Karax" will be closed at the General Post Office at 9 a.m. Correspondence for Natal Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

FRIDAY, June 18.

Ramjan Id: Bank Holiday.
Cricket: Bombay Gymkhana V. New Hindu C. C.
General meeting of the Zoroastrian Physical Culture and Health League at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute, Hornby Road on Friday, the 18th instant.

RLY. MAIL TIMINGS.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departure of the principal mail and express trains at and from Victoria Terminus daily Standard time is given in all cases:—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Bombay, Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Punjab Mail	17-0	13-0
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore)...	13-15	21-0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur) ...	8-0	13-36
Madras Mail	8-40	21-15
Poona Mail	11-30	14-45
Poona Express	19-40	7-55
Delhi and Lucknow Express.	9-0	21-

B. B. and C. I. RAILWAY.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departure of the principal mail and express trains at and from Colaba station daily Standard time is given in all cases:—

	Bombay. Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Bombay-Pechawar Mail	12-0	17-0
Gujarat Mail	11.10	20,20*
Kathiawar Express	7-47	21-0
Fast Passenger	21-10	7-28

The nomenclature "Northern Express" is altered to "Bombay-Peshawar Mail."
*Note.—The Down Gujarat Mail does not stop at Grant Road.

Domestic Occurrences

DEATH.

Deeply regret the death of Mrs. Ahmed I. Abdoolabhoy Lalljee and daughter of Nasarbhoy Abdoolabhoy Lalljee yesterday at Khoja Moholla, Samuel Street.

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE,

The London New York cross rate on the 14th instant was 393¼.

NEXT SALE OF REVERSE COUNCILS.

Reverse Councils amounting to £1,000,000 will be offered for sale on Thursday, the 24th June.
The rates will be announced in due course.

18TH SALE OF GOLD.

Of the tenders for gold Bullion presented at the 18th Sale held on the 9th instant, all tenders at Rs. 21-8-9 per tola and above have been accepted in full. The total amount of gold sold is 1,295,350 tolas.

FULL WEATHER WORKING DAY.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce announce that Monday, 14t hJune 1920 should be regarded as a Full Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's, Victoria and Alexandra Docks.

CURIMBHOY EBRAHIM WORKMEN'S INSTITUTE.

A public lecture will be delivered by Mr S. D. Sarmjame on "Temperence" on behalf of the above Institute in the Workmen's Library Hall, DeLisle Road, Lower Parel, 6-30 p.m. (St. T.), to-day.

STERLING TRANSFERS ON LONDON.

The following is the result of the allotment of Sterling Telegraphic Transfers on the Secretary of State for India in London for £21,000,00 offered for sale on Tuesday, the 5t June 1920:—
Total amount of tenders received, Bombay £2,65,592,000, Elsewhere £57,399,000, Total £122,991,000.
Total amount accepted, Bombay £545,000; Elsewhere £455,000, Total 1,000,000.

KNOCKED DOWN BY MOTOR-CYCLE.

The Coroner yesterday, held an inquest touching the death of a Hindu woman, Radhabai, aged 50. The deceased was walking along Parel Road at about 9-30 a.m. when she was knocked down by a motor cycle ridden by Joseph Parker, Weaving Master Swan Mill. It was stated that the horn was sounded, and the cycle was on the proper side of the road. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION (BOMBAY CITY CENTRE.)

Lectures on first aid and Home Nursing will commence from Sunday, next the 20th June 1920, in the classes organised under the auspices of the Bombay City Centre of the St. John Ambulance Association, in the Central Hall of the Elphinstone High School, Dhobitalao. Each course consists of a series of about eight lectures fully illustrated by charts, diagram, skeleton, etc., one hour every Sunday afternoon from 3 to 4 p.m., (S.T.) No fees are received for imparting the instruction and the classes are open for gentlemen of all communities Intending candidates should attend the Elphinstone High School on Sunday next, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.)

INCOMETAX AND SUPER TAX.
Statutory Statements of Accounts prepared. Audit of Books Etcas UNDERTAKEN.
B. L. THOSAR
Public Accountant,
BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE
Hallerdad Road, BOMBAY.

and have their names registered with the Honorary Class Secretary

BOMBAY'S HEALTH.

The total mortality during the week ending 12th June viz., 805 was 29 more than in the preceding week; the death-rate registered was 42.73. The figures for the corresponding week of 1919 were mortality 1,141 and the death-rate 60.67; and those for the week during the preceding quinquennium (19151919) were mortality 646 and the death-rate 34.29.
The number of deaths from Influenza during the week was 22 and that from diseases of the Respiratorty system 324 against 27 and 334 respectively in the preceding week. Five notifications of Influenzal Pneumonia, including 1 from the War Hospital were received during the week. Of the total mortality, 219 deaths were among infants under one year of age. Sixty-seven deaths occurred among recent arrivals from the mofussil who at the time of their death had resided for less than ten days in the city.
Cholera registered 64 attacks and 37 deaths all the cases were among Mussulman Pilgrims in the Musaferkhana.
Small-pox registered 21 attacks (including 7 imported cases) and 6 deaths.
Plague declined to 2 attacks and 2 deaths.
The number of live births registered during the week was 280 against 316 in the corresponding week of 1919 and 385 the quinquennial average for the corresponding weeks in the five years—(1915-1919).

CITY'S MORTALITY.

The total city mortality for the 24 hours ending 15th June was 96, it being 145 on the corresponding day of last year and 102 on the same day in 1918. Four attacks and 1 death were due to Small-pox, 3 attacks and 4 deaths to Influenza and Pneumonia and one attack to Cholera.

SCHOLARSHIP FOR MUSLIM STUDENTS

The following scholarships for higher education are at the disposal of the Anjuman-i-Islam, Bombay, and will be awarded to deserving Muslim students. Applications should be sent to the Honorary Secretaries in the prescribed form of the Anjuman before the 30th instant:—
5 Prof. Mirza Hairat Scholarships (Arts) each of Rs. 10 per mensem.
2 Sir Currimbhoy E. Bt. Scholarships (Commerce and Industry), each of Rs. 8 p.m.
1 Kazi Kabiruddin Scholarship (Commerce) of Rs. 8 p.m.
1 Sir Rasoolkhanji Scholarship (Science), of Rs. 12 p.m.
2 Haji Haroon Siddik Scholarships (Science), each of Rs. 15 per mensem.
1 Haji Suleman A. Wahed Scholarship (Veterinary) of Rs. 5 per mensem.
1 Ibrahimbhoy Mohamed Sayani Scholarship (for Kaira or Broach students) of Rs. 11 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE

Friday the 18th June 920 will be a Post Office holiday on account of "Ramzan" or "Id-al-Fitr."
All Post Offices in Bombay will observe the same working hours on that day as on Sundays.
The Telegraph Branches of the Combined Offices will, however, remain open on that day and work as usual.
The following will be the latest hours of posting at the Bombay G. P. O. for the Homeward English Mail sailing on Saturday, the 19th June 1920 at the usual hour.
Unregistered Correspondence up to 11-0 a.m. on Saturday.
Unregistered Correspondence with a late fee of annas 4 on each article from 11-0 a.m. to 12-0 Noon on Saturday.
Registered Correspondence up to 7-0 p.m. on Thursday.
Registered Corespondence with a late fee of annas 4 on each article. From 7-0 a.m. to 8-0 a.m. on Saturday.
Parcels upto 6-0 p.m. on Thursday
Money Orders up to 4-30 p.m. on Thursday.
Postings at the town sub offices must be so regulated as to reach the General Post Office before the above mentioned hours.
No late fee correspondence will be accepted at the Town SubOffices.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

NEW MAHARASHTRA C. C. VS MATUNGA GYMKHANA C. C.

The above match was played on Saturday last and resulted in a win for N. M. C. C. by 14 runs. The following are the scores:—

THE NEW MAHARASHTRA C. C.
1 N. K. Bhome 7, 2 D. P. Pathare, 6, 3 B. T. Jukar, 1, 4 B. G. Kotwal, 0, 5 S. S. Ranganekar, 6, 6 J. S. Narvekar, 6, 7 B. K. Eeluskar, (Not out) 32, 8 V. S. Kelkar, 29, 9 M. G. Khopkar, (L. b. w.) 0, 10 S. M. Naik, 2, 11 P. V. Vanpal, 5, Extras 15, Total 160.

MATUNGA GYMKHANA C. C.
1 Kanguthar, 11, 2 Athavale, 0, 3 Pais, 8, 4 D. N. Chury, 26, 5 Curtis, 5, 6 S. M. Belsare, 11, 7 Averon, 5, 8 Hunt, 7, 9 Pareira, 1, 10 P. T. Murkar, (1, b, w,) 6, 11 D. M. Belsare, (Capt, not out,) 0, Extras 9, Total 86.

NEW HINDOO C. C. VS BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

The following gentlemen will represent the New Hindu Cricket Club in their match against the Bombay Gymkhana on Thursday and Friday the 17th and 18th instant. The match will commence at 12 noon on both the days:—
Mr. P. Balu (Capt)., Mr. K. A. Date, Mr. P. Vithal, Mr. P. Shivram, Mr. D. K. Telang, Mr. S. K. Divekar, Mr. K. R. Swami, Mr. K. G. Pardeshi, Mr. V. P. Date, Mr. K. R. Kelusker, Mr. L. P. Jai.

PARSI BARONET C. CLUB.

CRICKET FIXTURES.

June 26th, Sir J. J. Old Boys.
July 3rd, The Sassanian C. Club.
July 10th: The B. J. Institute and College Boys;
July 17th, The Parsee Pioneer C. Club.
July 24th: The Cyclist C. Club.
July 31st, The J. J. Old Boys.
August 7th, The Sassanian C. Club.
August 14th: The Cyclist C. Club.
August 21st, The Parsee Pioneers C. Club.
August 28th, The B. J. Institute and Old Boys.

LADY GRADUATES.

The following ladies are among the successful candidates in the examination for the degree of B.A.:—
SECOND CLASS (Honours).
No. 8 Mayna Ramchandra Jayvant.
No. 50 Urmila Vaikunthrai Desai.
No. 206 Khurshed Hirji Adenwala.
No. 210 Kuvar Bamansha Kama.
No. 219 Bhawani Natrajan.
No. 256 Godubai Gopeshwarkar.
No. 605 Lavangika Narsinhrao Divetia.
PASS.
No. 41 Malti Bhandarkar.
No. 144 Kamala Chhotalal Mehta.
No. 146 Godubai Gajanan Penkar.
No. 157 Hansa Gajanan Penkar.
No. 184 Sara Paul.
No. 218 Tarabai Ramchandra Nabar.
No. 253 Banu Kavasji Sutaria.
No 244 Gula Faramji Pawari.
No. 282 Kamalabai Maladkar.
No. 338 Hirabai Raghunath Mirajkar.
No. 362 Ruki Sahimsing Shahani.
No. 371 Shantabai Ghanshyam Vaghale.
No. 1028 Shankarbhai Modak.

B. A. DEGREE.

OPTIONAL LANGUAGES.

A meeting of the Senate of the University of Bombay was held yesterday, the Hon. Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, Vice-Chancellor, presiding.
The Senate resumed the debate on the proposal to introduce the Vernaculars in the curriculum of the Examination for the B. A. Pass and Honours Degrees.
The proposal was in connection with the optional subject of "Languages."
Sir Narayan Chandavarkar had moved, in accordance with the recommendation of the syndicate, a proposition to include Marathi, Gujarati, Kanarese and Urdu among the languages in the curriculum, and to hold the B. A. Degree Examinations of 1922, and subsequent years in accordance with the regulations as amended above.
The effect of the proposition moved by Sir Narayan was to retain English as a compulsory language for those who went in for "Languages" as an optional subject, and to add Marathi, Gujarati, Kanarese and Urdu among the other languages from which to select the other language in the examinations for both the Pass and Honours Degrees.
To this, an amendment had been moved by the Hon. Mr. Paranjpye, making it optional for the candidates whether or not to take up English as one of the two languages. It however agreed with the original proposition in that it also proposed to include Marathi, Gujerati, Kanarese and Urdu among the languages. But it provided that both the languages should not be taken out of the four venaculars. The amendment related to the Examination for the Pass Degree only.
The amendment, moved by the Hon. Mr. Paranjpye, was passed and it was next carried as a substantive proposition.

BOMBAY COTTON BROKERS.

PROTEST AGAINST CONTRACT BOARD'S VAGARIES.

An extraordinary meeting of the Bombay Cotton Brokers' Association was held yesterday, at the Association's Hall at Marwadi Bazaar, Sheth Shevnarayan Nemani presiding.
Mr. Begraj Gupta, the Hon Secretary of the Association by way of explaining the object of the meeting, speaking in Hindi:—
Since the inception of the Government control over the cotton trade, I find that dealers are left at the mercy of a small coterie. It seems to be the professed belief on the part of the coterie that the rules enacted by them for the trade against their will mean the lowering of their own prestieg. The present Board is invested with very wide discretionery powers concentrated in a very few hands. This leads the public to apprehend every minutely that those few persons may make a very bad use of those powers at their will. Further it is learnt that attempts are being made to eliminate the petty dealers from the trade, to make room for dealers of a higher credit, and to achieve this they are always on the watch of creating some such circumstance as may serve their desired and definite goal. They seem to think the petty dealers a thorn in their way to amassing wealth from speculation. They presume that the chosen few commanding high credit have a reserved right to make money. It is these people who are seeking a resort to Government.
If petty dealers either remain silent or agitate for the safeguarding of their own interest, the high credit is on the alert to create new pits and ditches for them in order to entrap them. They must beware of it.
If we endorse the work of the coterie as proper, we are asked at once to take to Ballard Pier to refresh the mind under the breezy gale.
Say that the Coterie's work is not to our mind, it remains a standing fear with us that the Coterie may cause the Government to introduce new fetters, which afterwards may prove very difficult to do away with.
In view of the position as existing to day, I appeal to you that all your acts must be guided by a deep sense of prudence perseverance and mutual co-operation.

RESOLUTIONS.

The following resolutions were then unanimously passed:—
(1) This meeting finding that the Government of Bombay have given no reply to the petition embodying their grievances submitted to them and that the Bombay Cotton Contracts Board being fully aware of the grievances of the Association, and the representation to Government regarding them have subsequent to the presentation of the petition persisted in and increased the harassing, arbitrary and high-handed methods complained of, which reports have been made to the Association, is reluctantly compelled to forward their grievances to the Government of India, and pending a satisfactory redress of their grievances, it is resolved that all members of the Association shall not do till further orders any dealings in respect of New Season's Contracts 1920-21,
(2) That the members of this Association, who are also members of the Clearing House, having lost all confidence in the Bombay Cotton Contracts Board, as at present constituted, humbly request the Governments of Bombay and India that the present Clearing House be reconstituted and continued under free elective system, with the privilege of appointing their own Chairman.

Official and Personal.

An A. P. message of June 15, from Madras says:—
H. E. the Most Rev. Dr. Pisani, Archbishop of Constanza, Apostolic Delegate, has arrived at Archbishop's Home, Madras. He leaves to-night for Bangalore where the Apostolic Delegation will re-open.

SHARE BAZAR PROSPECTS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It requires some courage to appear in cold print with one's views on the present situation in the bazar. Strong bear parties brandishing their scrips for delivery have been attacking the market for the last one month and more. The bull speculator has been hard hit. The real investor has been scared away. The once busy brokerss are chewing the cud of their past valorous deeds. Quietness prevails everywhere. I am not one of those who mourn the decline that has come on the market. The bazar was besieged by crowds of speculators never intending to take delivery of goods but bent upon pocketing differences from Vaida to Vaida. The real investor had no chance in this mad rabble. Has the opportunity come to him to re-enter the market? I emphatically say yes. I shall no doubt be assailed by strong *mandi* arguments. The China market is weak, Japan is dumping her textiles on India, there is a world movement for deflation of prices, etc. All these are facts, which cannot be denied. But as against them there are strong teji factors also. The money market is slowly easing, the Monsoon has burst at the scheduled time and promises to be of a normal character. It must also be remembered that Japan has not a heavy surplus of goods But a few months ago, we were told of a great shortage of yarn in Japan. Either that was a lie or the present talk of heavy boatloads of yarn from Japan is. The truth as usual lies midway. Japan has neither a surplus nor a shortage. Already spinners there have resolved to curtail production by 30 per cent. Meanwhile the rigorous boycott of Japanese goods in China has not relaxed. Rather it is expected to be even more rigorous. North and South China have made up their quarrels and Japanese intrigue has for the present been foiled. After a short period of stagnation, demand for Indian yarn will reassert itself. In the meanwhile, inquiry for yarn from Delhi, Calcutta and Madras markets continue brisk and ready parcels of yarn are being eagerly snatched at handsome prices. But for the prevailing acute shortage of wagons an ever present grievance of Indian trade, very good business would have passed for all grades of cotton yarn. As for cloth, the market has greatly steadied up, and active business is now being daily negotiated. It must be remembered that the hitherto prevailing high Exchange rate was adversely affecting our trade in yarn with Egypt. Cyprus, the Levant and Mediterranean market which is always a considerable one. These markets which had been stagnant for the past 5 months are now reviving and with the easing of the political situation in Asia Minor, India stands to gain well.
I for one, therefore, would recommend a more hopeful attitude towards our staple industry and urge investors not to be frightened by mandivalas' catcalls and the usual rumour-mongering which is one of the blights of our share bazar.
Yours, etc.
B. M. A.

TRIBUTES TO MR. ASTON.

Mr. A. H. S. Aston on the eve of his departure for Karachi where he is going to take up his new appointment as the Additional Judicial Commissioner of Sindh, yesterday paid a visit to the Esplanade Police Court Bar Library when Mr. R. S. Pandit, Bar-at-Law, on behalf of the members of the Bar wished him bon voyage Mr. Pandit said that the members of the Bar were highly gratified at the high appointment which Mr. Aston was going to take up and trusted that many still higher appointments were in store for him in future. He said the Bar highly appreciated Mr. Aston's uniform courtesy towards the Bar and the good treatment he gave them without any disinction of seniority or juniority. In Mr. Aston they had found a conscientious and hard working magistrate.

MR. ASTON'S REPLY.

Mr. Aston in reply thanked Mr. Pandit and the members of the Bar for their kind and good words about him. He said at times he felt somewhat overbearing as often he had to dispose of thirty cases in a short space of fifteen minutes and one could not help being overbearing for the time being. In conclusion he wished the members of the Bar all prosperity in the time of his successor.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, June 15.

The market opened firmer to-day for jute shares and prices generally showed an advance. More business was put through than has been the case recently, but towards the close a slight easing off in prices occurred. Coal shares remained dull and inactive with practically no enquiry. In miscellaneous section, Serenzies were up to Rs. 12-12 and Indian Iron and Steel New shares to Rs. 11. There was no other further feature of interest. The following were the closing quotations.—
Coal:—Marine 13-4, Northern 7-12, Seebpore 38-4 prem, Sathgram 11, Standard 7-8.
Jute:—Anglo India 422, Alliance 745, Auckland 410-8, Bengamin 2 discount Budge Budge 865, Craig 2-4 prem, Dalhousie 538, Fort William 107, Gouripore 1141 x.d., Kamarhatty 1636, Howra 146, Kanknarrah 833, Kelvin 1135 s.l., Lansdowne 472-8 s.l.; Northbrook 85-8, Reliance 49-10, Standard 700 s.l., Union 830, Clive 320 Hooghly 127 sl.l; Lothian 533.
Miscellaneous:—Bengal Lead 12, Bengal Assam Steam 310, Bengal Bridge and Bolts 8-12 prem, Behar Rice 8, Bengal Paper 128, British India Corporation 13-2 British India Tobacco 9-13, Calcutta Landing and Shipping 13, Dalhousie Jute (deb) 85.8, Dunbar Cotton 650, Ganges Rope 350, Hume Pipe 16-4 Indian Iron and Steel (new) 11 prem, (old) 5-8 prem, Kesoram Cotton 16, Marshall Sons 12-4, G. McKenzie and Co. 13, New Motors 11, Pioneer Sugar 18 14, Sara Seeraigunge Railway 71, Shahdara Delhi Saharanpur Railway 103, Scott Thomson 812, Steel Products 14-6, Tata Industrial Bank 34-12, prem, Thornycroft (India) Ltd, 3-12.
Erratum:—Yesterday's quotation for Bengal Nagpur Cotton Rs. 280 Odd lot should have read Bengal Luxmi Cotton.
Government paper three and half per cent was quoted at Rs. 89-2 and small lots were done at Rs 88-8. War Bonds (short loans) at 99-12, 1925 at 98-8 and 1928 at 100-10 per cent.

HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

EJECTMENT SUIT FAILS.

OFFSHOOT OF RENT ACT.

Kasturbhai Manibhai Nagarseth
vs.
Hiralal Dahyabhai Nanavaty
and
Kasturbhai Manibhai Nagarseth
vs.
S. R. Davar.

(Before Justice Sir Chimanlal Setalvad).

These were two suits filed by the plaintiff owner of certain premises on the Esplanade Road, for recovering possession of the said premises in the occupation of the defendants, one of whom was a solicitor and the other Principal of a Commercial College
Briefly the facts were that the plaintiff were doing extensive business as import and export merchants and mill-agents. Their offices were situate in Churchgate Street but as the premises were acquired by the Municipality for the purpose of widening the street, they had to move from their present premises. The plaintiffs owned a building on Esplanade Road and the defendants had been the tenants of the second floor of that building for a number of years. In the beginning of 1918, the defendants who were then paying a monthly rent of Rs. 250 offered to take a lease for 3 years from February, 1918 for a monthly rent of Rs. 400, and the offer was accepted by the plaintiffs
The leases were however not actually executed till 3rd July 1918. During the interval the Bombay Rent Act came into force on 11th April 1918, the defendants did not pay any rent between the date of the agreement to lease and the actual execution of the leases. In spite of the agreement they decided to take advantag of the Rent Act but kept discreetly quiet from February to July. Soon after the leases were executed, the defendants sent the amount of the rent from February to June calculated at the rate of Rs. 275 per month being the standard rent. The plaintiff received the amount so sent without prejudice to their rights and remedies under the leases After that for the months of July and August the plaintiffs themselves made out bills at the rate of Rs. 275. By their attorney's letter of 20th September 1918, the plaintiffs informed the defendants that by their failure to pay Rs. 400 as rent they had committed a breach of the Covenant to pay rent, and that the plaintiffs had in consequence by virtue of the provisions in that behalf in the said leases determined the leases and were therefore entitled to re-enter the premises which they said they wanted for their own purposes. No bills for September were made out; but the defendants offered rent at the same rate as before and the plaintiffs accepted it. Rent for the months of October and November were however refused by the plaintiffs saying that he had already determined the leases, and were therefore entitled to re-enter the premises which they said they wanted for their own purpose: On 12th December the present suits were filed by the plaintiffs.

JUDGMENT.

His Lordship delivering judgment set out the facts as above and remarked that the plaintiffs by their act in making out the rent bills for July and August at the rate of Rs. 275 a month, and accepting the said rent had waived their right to forfeit the leases but that did not preclude them from treating the non-payment of the rent for subsequent months at the stipulated rate as a breach of the covenant in the leases, as such non-payment, month after month, constituted a continuing breach. The substantial question in the suit was whether the payment by the defendants of Rs. 275 instead of Rs. 400 the stipulated rent, was a breach of the covenant in the leases to pay the stipulated rent. His Lordship then discussed the provisions of the Bombay Rent Act, observed that it was true the Act did not make the payment by the tenant of the stipulated rent although in excess of the standard rent illegal; and did not affect the contract between the parties contained in the lease. There was nothing in the Act to prevent the tenant from paying the stipulated rent and thus preventing a determination of the lease. It was contended that if the tenant did not choose to do so he could not prevent the determination of the lease but that he could claim only the limited protection afforded by sec. 9.; and that therefore if the landlord required possession of the premises reasonably and bona fide for his own purposes, the tenant who has failed to pay the stipulated rent, must give up the premises, or avoid forfeiture by paying the stipulated rent, interest and costs, under sec. 114 of the Transfer of Property Act. If this were the correct legal position, it would enable the landlord to determine the lease for the failure of the tenant to pay the excess rent which the Rent Act makes irrecoverable, and thus ultimately compel the tenants to pay the excess. That would wholly defeat the object of the Rent Act moreover it would be open to the tenant to pay to the landlord the stipulated rent, and thus fulfils the covenant, and then under section 12 of the Rent Act recover back the excess so paid. If it was open to him to do so, it was difficult to say that he committed a breach of the covenant by paying the standard rent in the first intance. The right of re-entry on failure to pay the stipulated rent was an auxiliary provision to secure the payment of rent. In the Court's opinion this auxiliary right was after the passing of the Rent Act available only for the purpose of securing the payment of the rent which was payable under the law, viz., the standard rent.

SUITS DISMISSED.

That being the position it wa snot necessary to go into the question whether the plaintiffs required the premises bona-fide for their own occupation within the meaning of sec. 9. His lordship thought that there was no doubt on the evidence that the premises were so required by the plaintiffs. He held that the tenancy had not been validly terminated and the plaintiffs were not entitled to eject the defendants. The suits were therefore dismissed with costs.
The Advocate-General and Mr. Jinnah appeared for the plaintiff.
Mr. Motilal Setalvad and Mr. Campbell, appeared for the defendants.

AWARDS TO INDIAN ARMY OFFICERS

(Reuter's Special Service.)

LONDON, June 12.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., June 15.

The "London Gazette" Announces that the following awards have been made to the officers of the Indian Army:—

D. S. O.

Major H. T. Molloy.

M. C.

Captain H. H. Taylor.

BAR TO M. C.

Major A. B. Haig.

The following have been mentioned in the despatches:—Captain R. C. Clifford; Major H. T. Molloy; Lieut B. W. R. Reynolds.

INDIAN REFORMS.

HOW TO MAKE THEM MORE POPULAR.

B. P. CONGRESS COMMITTEE'S TELEGRAM TO MR. PATEL.

(Associated Press.)

The following telegram has been sent to the Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel, London, by Dr. D. D. Sathaye, Secretary Bombay Provincial Congress Committee:—"Urge tenant enfranchisement for Assembly, increase Provincial seats and removal Residential qualifications, transfer land acquisition and industrial matters including factories, labour dispute, settlement and labour welfare."

DYER'S CASE.

CABLE COPY REACHES MR. MONTAGU

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, June 15.

Information has been received, by a cable from Mr. George Morgan, President of the European Association, now in England, that a copy of the cable relating to the case of General Dyer which was sent to England on June 8th, has been transmitted to Mr. Montagu and that he has acknowledged its receipt.

E. AFRICAN AND FIJI SITUATION.

BOMBAY TO HOLD PUBLIC MEETING.

At a meeting of the Managing Committee of the Imperial Indian Citizenship Association held on the 11th instant, it was decided, among other things, to call a public meeting of the citizens of Bombay to give expression to Indian public opinion on the Indian situation in East Africa and Fiji and to invite all the Political and other Public Associations of Bombay, interested in the movement, to co-operate.
A Sub-Committee consisting of Mr. M. K. Gandhi, Mr. K. Natrajan and Mr. J. B. Petit was appointed to draft the resolutions to be placed before the meeing and make the necessary arrangements therefor.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY STUDENTS' MEETING.

A meeting of the Bombay University students was held yesterday evening under the presidency of Dr. [illegible] to protest against the recent Government resolution restricting admissions of students in the Grant Medical College, when several resolutions were passed. It was resolved *inter alia* that the meeting considered the proposals, put forth by the Dean of the Grant Medical College and approved by the Government, operated very harshly upon the students and therefore strongly urged the authorities to reconsider their decision. It was also resolved to draw up a petition to be sent to the Surgeon-General to the Government of Bombay and H. E. the Governor-in-Council praying for reconsideration of the Order.

DR. KITCHLEW'S LECTURE AT SURAT.

A public meeting will be held to-day the 16th instant at 5 p.m. on Tilak Ground, Surat, when Dr. Safiuddin Kitchlew will deliver a lecture on "the Present Situation."

BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE CO.

A meeting of the shareholders of the Bombay Life Assurance Company Ltd., Bombay, was held yeserday, Mr. Framroze R. Joshi presiding. The chairman in moving the adoption of the report said:—
Gentlemen,—I rise to move the adoption of the Report and Accounts for the year 1919, which, being in your hands for some time, may be taken as read.
I am glad to be able to state that the Report and Accounts disclose evidence of an all round progress in the working of your Company. I will only refer to a few salient points in the Report.
The Life Assurance Fund shows a large increase of Rs. 97,893 and stands now at Rs. 413,559. In connection with the new business placed on the Company's books, you will be pleased to learn that the Company was able to write new assurances for Rs. 14,91,500 the increase over the business of the preceeding yyear being no less than Rs. 7,51,500 The increase in the expenditure is due to the very large influx of new business. I need hardly mention that every care is being taken by your Directors to safeguard against any expenditure which is not essential or desirable in the interests of your Company. The mortality experience was also very favourable, the claims by death being Rs. 33,442 only against Rs. 64,500 in 1918.
Our best thanks are due to the Managing Director, Mr. Framroze R Joshi, as also to our Medical Referee, Lt.-Col. R. Row, for their valuable services to the Company without any remuneration. Our thanks are also due to the Chief Agents and Representatives for their activity and zeal on behalf of the Company.
I now beg to move that the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts for the year 1919 be adopted.

RESOLUTIONS.

The Hon. Mr. Chunilal V. Mehta who had retired from the Board by rotation was re-elected a Director
Messrs. Sorab S. Engineer and Co., were re-elected the Shareholders' Auditors for the year 1920 on a remuneration of Rs. 200.
A vote of thanks to the Directors and especially he Managing Director, for conducting satisfactorily the business of the Company during the last year without any remuneration was passed; also a vote of thanks he passed to the Manager for his valuable services to the Company.
A hearty vote of thanks was passed to the Medical Referee, Lt.-Col. R. Row for his honorary services to the Company during the last year.
A cordial vote of thanks to the Chairman brought the meeting to an end.

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Telegram — — — "SAJANCO."

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P. V. S. IENGAR.

Elec. Engineer.

63, Apollo Street, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Wednesday, June 16, 1920.

STILL MUDDLING!

When are the sales of reverse councils going to be stopped, is a question which has been persistently asked and no satisfactory answer has been forthcoming from Government. Public protests have proved in vain, and week after week, the sales of these drafts are announced and effected, regardless of the general currency situation and the loss inflicted upon the country consequent upon the high rates at which the drafts are sold. At the last sale of the reverse councils, there was a huge demand as usual, amounting altogether to over £109 million as compared with an offer of £1 million. So far as the public can see, there has not been the least justification for these continued sales either in the recommendations of the Babington Smith Committee or in any currency and exchange developments which were not foreseen or provided for by it. The Committee recommended that "the Government of India should be authorized to announce, without previous reference to the Secretary of State on each occasion, their readiness to sell weekly a stated amount of reverse councils including telegraphic transfers) during periods of exchange weakness." It went on to state that "so long as sterling is divorced from gold it will not be possible to announce a fixed rate at which sales will uniformly be made, but the Government of India should be prepared to quote the appropriate figure as soon as the demand for remittance from India makes itself apparent." The Government of India apparently base their policy of selling reverse councils on these recommendations, but they are acting only upon some of the suggestions of the committee while entirely ignoring other and no less essential proposals. Under the exchange standard which is being perpetuated in India, a sale of sterling drafts is obviously necessary at a time of exchange weakness. This is an elementary proposition which the Babington Smith Committee thought it needful to repeat in laying down general principles. It likewise stated that the provisions regarding the import of gold being avowedly enacted under the stress of war and being intended to be only temporary, it was necessary that the entry of gold into India should be freed from regulation or control by Government and that the Gold Import Act should be repealed as soon as the change proposed in the statutory ratio of the rupee to the sovereign was effected. Except for a declaration that the exchange was fixed at 2s (gold) and for fortnightly sales of the yellow metal intended to bring down its price in rupees so as to adjust it to the new ratio nothing has been done and Government seem to be waiting upon the developments in the currency situation, all the while frittering away unnecessarily the gold assets of the country in London. The only defence of the sale of reverse councils which has been vouchsafed to the public is that 'Government have fixed the exchange at a certain rate and that rate was to be maintained even at the risk of heavy loss.' The fact that the demand for the reverse councils arises from the desire of speculators to make profit out of the chaos in the country's exchange position is as clear as the noon-day sun and has been officially admitted, but Government will not modify their policy based upon copy book maxims and, as it appears to us, on a mistaken sense of prestige.

In the discussion that followed a paper on Indian currency read by Sir William Meyer before the Royal Society of Arts the other day, Mr. George Miller, of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, pertinently asked, with reference to the statement in the paper that reverse councils had been so largely applied for in India that they constituted a drain on the reserves. "Was there any necessity for offering reverse councils at all?"—and remarked: "So far as we know, they seemed to be largely availed of by speculators. The rates at which the Government had been obliged to sell were in many cases 3d. to 4d. above the current market quotations." What was Sir William's reply to this criticism? Simply this: "So long as there was an exchange in which the Government had to intervene, the Government had to do its best to keep it up. If a crisis occurred in the exchange, the very fact that the Government showed its support by selling reverse councils tended to establish stability which was the prime object they had in view in instituting reverse councils." No flimsier defence could have been put forward, but it is all that the Government and the upholders of their policy can offer, and far from convincing the public, it has only produced an irritating effect upon it. The loss due to the depreciation of sterling securities and gold in the Currency Reserve has to be made good out of the savings in the remittances of Government on account of Home Charges resulting from the enhanced rate of exchange; and to add to it is the gratuitous loss inflicted by the sale of reverse councils at rates higher than the market quotations. Lord Chalmers, who presided over the discussion of Sir William Meyer's paper, referred with pride to the fact that he had been associated with all the four currency commissions which had reported from 1893 to 1919 and stated with a sense of satisfaction that all of them had done their duty with a consciousness of their responsibility that, in the words of Sir Henry Fowler, "they were all members for India." He thought that the last commission had done their best "to safeguard the interests of the helpless masses" in India. The public in India now knows too well what to think of these protestations of keen solicitude for its interests shown by committees and commissions of inquiry appointed by Government. It is familiar with the manner in which the recommendations of the Fowler Committee were carried out and how they were repudiated by the Chamberlain Commission. Its memory of the appointment, the composition and the procedure of the latest committee on Indian currency and the effects of its recommendations, is quite fresh. Lord Chalmers' remark about four commissions having reported on Indian currency in less than one generation, did not fail to strike at least one of his listeners and Mr. Gersham Stewart, M. P., made the not very kind observation that "the constitution of the Indian currency system must be a little rickety, if four commissions were required within twenty-seven years to consider it." A currency system which is no system at all, but is an improvised arrangement for linking up the rupee to sterling or gold, cannot be expected to have anything but a rickety constitution and we feel that a fifth commission of inquiry is already overdue.

The events which have occurred in the domain of Indian currency and exchange during the past few months, are in a way convincing vindication of the views propounded in his minority report by Mr. Dadiba Dalal, the only Indian member of the Babington Smith Committee. He took strong exception to Government breaking India's legal monetary standard and altering the ratio between the rupee and the sovereign. He showed how the Indian standard of value could have been maintained by the adoption, in this country, of such measures as had been taken by Great Britain in respect of its indebtedness to the U.S.A. But the abnormally high prices of silver which were largely promoted by the action of the Government of India themselves, were regarded as sufficient to justify a permanent rise in the exchange value of the rupee and a change in the country's currency standard which had been preserved for over fifteen years. The price of silver which had reached the unprecedented height of 89d. per oz. only in February last, has now come down to 45d. an oz. Our Government's anxiety before 1899 was about preventing silver from falling; recently it has centred round the necessity of keeping it from rising. The steps taken by Government in 1893 and proposed in 1898, were of a panicky nature and the abnormal heights attained by silver during the past three years produced the same effect upon it. Silver follows its own ways which have baffled the most careful expert calculations. Slackness in the demand from China and the melting of the token currency on the European continent, have contributed to the cheapening of silver, and the purchases of the metal that the Government of the U.S.A. will make as required by the Pittman Act are not likely appreciably to influence the course of silver prices because the buying is expected to be done in small lots and is, under the Act, to be confined to the product of mines located in the United States. The apprehensions regarding the price of silver exceeding the bullion par of the rupee being thus removed, Indian currency will settle down securely at the new rate of exchange. But in view of what has occurred, Government's change of standard appears in more glaring colours and the criticism of that policy cannot, by any means, be put down as being wise after the event. Do Government propose to stick to the 24d. rate of exchange? The saving rendered possible by that rate, though it will amount to heavy indirect taxation of the people, will prove too powerful a temptation for Government to induce them to retrace their footsteps. But even if they persist in keeping to the high rate, what about changing the internal ratio between the sovereign and the rupee? What about the unrestricted imports of gold? What about the cessation of the sale of reverse councils? Where is the much-vaunted stability of exchange to which all other considerations were subordinated and sacrificed? These questions which the public is entitled to ask, demand satisfactory answers. Will Government explain?

THE TRUTH ABOUT RUSSIA

The mists and the tenebral darkness which have shrouded the true Russia from the world's gaze since Lenin assumed power are beginning to break with light now that the Allies are being forced, both by the onslaughts of Labour and the inexorable turn of military events, to negotiate in one way or another with the Soviet Government. There was a time when Mr. Winston Churchill rode his war-horse and stood openly for an aggressive policy of conquest with his Onega landings; his Archangel advances; his recognition of Admiral Koltchak; and his encouragement of General Denikin—in short, when it was assumed that war would quickly and definitely solve the problem of Bolshevism. But the tide went against Mr. Churchill, Koltchak was ferretted out and killed like a rat; Denikin flew in the face of Bolshevik hordes as any tattered refugee; and British troops withdrew from North Russia after the most criminal waste of life and money. However the spirit which animated the War Secretary was the spirit animating the decisions of the Supreme Allied Council; and inspite of the recognised failure of military enterprise in Russia, overt or tacit encouragement towards Russian intervention continued to be doled out to the Border States from Finland to Lithuania; from Poland to the Ukraine. Meanwhile, under the constant pressure of the Labour movement throughout Europe, a saner policy began to prevail. There were States like Esthonia, which went so far as to conclude formal peace with the Soviet Government; there were countries like Britain, which did no more than permit Labour to visit Russia on a tour of investigation. But, throughout this period of relentless orientation in allied policy the Churchillians in England the fire-eating militarists and Jusgaubontists in France continued to pour vitriolic phials of wrath upon the followers of Lenin; and in their delirious dislike of a workers' government continued to snatch at the most fantastic statements of Russian policy and administration as a justification for keeping over a hundred million people as outlaws from the concert of Europe. The Jingo press filled its pages with the most incredible stories of atrocities and even reputable journals of the standing of "The Times" were hoaxed into believing canards such as that concerning the nationalisation of women.

The end to the terrible tragedy of Eastern Europe seems to be arriving swiftly with the last swing of the militarist pendulum which has forced a starved and bankrupt Poland into a colossal Rusian adventure driving a moderate statesman like Mr. Clynes to exclaim that "Poland would have been powerless for an offensive without the assistance received from our own and other Governments." Mr. Clynes added that it had been said "the evil days of secret diplomacy were over, but at no time was there greater secrecy than now. This was not democratic government, it was not even representative government." But the hornet's nest which Mr. Bonar Law has raised over his head in connection with the Polish adventure is indeed a passing affair and is already being overshadowed by the announcement of the continuation of trade negotiations with MM. Krassin and Nogin in London, by the refusal of English and Italian railwaymen and seamen to handle munitions ordered by Poland; by the all important fact that the Italian Chamber under the guidance of Signor Nitti unanimously voted for the renewal of relations with all the *de facto* Governments of Russia. And if one ally is prepared to make peace, another to trade, a third to let matters take their own course, it is not improbable to assume that we are certainly on the threshold of a new era in international politics in spite of the scared looks of the militarists and the dejected countenances of the financiers. It behoves every man to take a close and dispassionate view of the true significance of the Soviet creed in the spirit of a scientist studying a new phenomenon, casting the veils of prejudice and ignorance from his eyes. Historically, Mrs. Webster in an article in the "Nineteenth Century", has traced Bolshevism to what was known on the Continent, during the period preceding the Revolution, as Babouvisme after the originator of the creed, "Graechus" Babeuf. It is true that the school which preached the law of 'no property', and equality arose among the upholders of the doctrine of a law of nature and it is equally true that the principles preached at the time of the French Revolution were in reality almost as old as human thought. We find Aristotle mentioning the fact that Chrysippus held views not dissimilar to the teachings of Proudhon, who defined property as theft. It is also true that Karl Marx was not original in preaching the creed now adopted by Lenin according to which all land belongs to the people as a whole; all means of producing wealth—factories, workshops, raw-materials—are State property; every adult is given the franchise; every artist and writer is a servant of the State; all wealth is communal and all labour is a State monopoly—because, in the words of Bernard Shaw "The State is the people and the people the State." Now an ideal commonwealth of this description would indeed be a veritable El Dorado but in actual working every investigator who has been to Russia, from Arthur Ransome to W. T. Goode and the Labour delegate, has found this Utopia as fictitious as More's laboured conception. The time may come—when the hounds of war fall asleep and trade with the outer world is set going again—for the realisation of a dream the world had forgotten with the French Revolution. But whatever the merits or demerits of this new experiment in the government of man—and there is no doubt it has been attended by the most cruel outrages on the side of its votaries as well as its opponents—the first essential is to secure a steadfast peace for the sake of starving Europe, and for the sake of bleeding and hungry humanity the world over. The people of every country are tired of war and the sound of bursting cannon; and it is surely time the oft-vaunted dictum of a war to end war were clothed with some reality in order that the League of all the peoples of the world should set its face to work—not for the destruction and mutilation of life but for the salvation of all mankind.

Notes of the Day.

Committee of France and Islam.

A special cable from Paris published in another page gives an account of an important and significant meeting held there attended by a brilliant coterie of journalists, artists, deputies military officers and a huge Parisian audience under the direction of Monsieur Leconmerre Pillon. The outstanding features of this meeting were two: the enthusiastic reception accorded to the demands of the Khilafat Delegation and the powerful scintillating speech delivered by Mr. Mohamed Ali. He said: "It is said by some people that this war would end all war but it looks as if this peace would end all peace. This war was going to make the world safe for democracy but this peace looks as if it is going to make the world safe for hypocrisy". On being interrupted by some Armenians Mr. Mohamed Ali wittily remarked that the conduct of the Armenians "shewed it was not an easy matter to massacre them." However, he stood definitely for Armenian independence thus taking the wind out of the sails of his interrupters. The resolution passed at the meeting demanded, among other things, "a lasting peace and therefore a just peace" and was acclaimed by the Parisians in the true spirit, not of French militarism gone mad but of the eighteenth century tradition liberty and tolerance. On other occasion Mr. Syud Hossain delivered a lecture on "India of To-day" under the patronage of the Minister of Public Instruction to vast Cosmopolitan audience, emphasising that the cultural unity of India was a fact, which none of the interested detractors who ignore the just claims of India can repudiate. Propaganda in France has been a huge success for the Khilafat Delegation and although it is true that the proposed Turkish Treaty will sooner or later go the way of all iniquities, the immediate chances of its revision must have improved considerably as a result of the activities of Messrs. Syud Hossain and Mohamed Ali. Whatever the final achievement Europe will have learnt at least that in playing with India and other countries in the interests of international financiers the Imperialists are digging for themselves a speedy grave.

U. S. Presidential Election.

The political atmosphere of American conventions is as uncertain as the English weather. When the close race between General Wood and Governor Lowden resulted in the choice of the former after the fourth ballot there was no suspicion that Senator Warren G. Harding was anywhere near the running for the fight. But after the tenth ballot it is announced that he has been definitely nominated, as the Republican candidate for the next Presidential Election as a result of "a compromise behind the scenes." As usual the choice falls on a man who is little known outside his own country and whose political make-up is reported to be colourless, although he must certainly abide by the party programme. Senator Harding is a member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and has risen to his present position of political importance from the obscure surroundings of the Ohio Central College Iberia as an entirely self-made man. But then most of America's great men are self-made men, although they seem to have a fatal attraction for the greatness which goes with the possession of a superfluity of gold. Eugene Debs, hailing from Pensylvania is the Socialist candidate, now in prison for having delivered a speech which brought upon him the severity of the Espionage Laws. Labour will no doubt vote for him; and for the first time in the history of the United States the Socialist movement comes into the orbit of politics with a strong candidate, strong support and a strong programme. The Democrats with their failure, made worse by the fact that a high-minded man burning with enthusiasm, brandishing great ideals was at their head, will have their work cut out for them in the ensuing fight which promises to be stiff, bitter and, as usual, unreal.

Esaad Pasha.

The murder of Essad Pasha—away from the homelands which he passionately loved and of which he had been the crowned and uncrowned king for many years—removes one of the most picturesque and adventurous personalities in Europe. In his death the national movement in Albania will sustains an almost irreparable and deadly blow. He was not unfriendly to the Allies though time and again he was made the victim of the crooked diplomacy of the European Powers. That he should have survived all such attempts and should have still retained in his fingers the strings of power in Albania, at the end of the war, showed the stuff he was made of. His career was full of adventure. One of the most sensational of these adventures was connected with the Turkish Revolution of April 13, 1909. Essad was in the thick of that revolution and when Constantinople was taken and a *fatwa* was issued deposing Abdul Hamid, it fell to the lot of Essad to lead the deputation of Young Turks to Abdul Hamid to announce his deposition. Followed by three officers, Essad proceeded to Yildiz Kiosk. When Abdul Hamid presented himself, Essad Pasha, thus addressed him: "In accordance with the *fatwa* and the demand of the National Assembly thou art deposed from the throne, Abdul Hamid!" This was the most dramatic incident in his career before the Balkan War and subsequent events gave further scope for his adventurous spirit.

Political Brigandge.

Though his death undoubtedly removes a very troublesome thorn from the side of Italy in her present attempt to impose her will on the Albanian people, the fact that an Albanian youth was concerned in the murder must absolve Italy from all suspicion of complicity in the crime. The sufferings of the people of Albania all these years have undoubtedly been very great, but to attribute any of them to Essad Pasha, as the assassin is reported to have done, is absurd. It is Albanian's neighbours, most prominent among whom have been Austria, Italy, Greece, and Serbia and, to some extent in the past, Turkey, who have been entirely and jointly responsible for all her sufferings. As if all her past sufferings were not enough, the peace treaties with Austria and Turkey have sought to impose additional hardships and humiliations on the independence-loving people of Albania. The assignment of the mandate for Albania to Italy is an entirely uncalled-for and shameless act of political brigandage. As will be seen from the latest messages from Albania, Italy is not finding it an easy task to impose her will on the Albanians. Her mandate over the country may prove as costly and of as dubious profit to herself as the adventures of some of her Allies in the Middle East.

No Time To Be Lost.

If the "Imperial Indian Citizenship Association" proceeds with the organisation of the public meeting of the citizens of Bombay in connection with the situation in Fiji and East Africa with the same exemplary celerity as it has shown in communicating its decision to the press in Bombay, our countrymen in these colonies will have sufficient cause to despair of any support coming to them from their compatriots on this side of the Indian Ocean and the Arabian Sea. The meeting of the committee of the I. I. C. Association was held on the 11th instant and only yesterday could the breathlessly busy office of the committee find it convenient to address to the press a brief communique embodying the decision to hold a public meeting! We hope the sub-committeee of the Association, which has been entrusted with the task of drafting the resolutions and making the necessary arrangements for the meeting, will be more businesslike than the parent-body.

Motoring in Bandra.

The correspondent who reported in Monday's issue of "The Chronicle" the motor car accident in which two Parsi ladies, Mrs. and Miss Bharucha, were knocked down while walking on Turner Road, would seem to have been more anxious to damn the Bandra Municipality, which has evidently no lack of detractors, than to ascertain the facts. Assuming that the roads were badly lighted or not lighted at all, the driver's responsibility for steering his car cautiously should have been all the greater, If the car had been provided with sufficiently powerful lights, he should have, notwithstanding that the two ladies had the temerity to walk on a public road in Bandra dressed in black, seen that there were human beings moving in front of him. There may be other reasons which exonerate the driver of the car from blame for the accident but those adduced by the correspondent cannot by themselves be regarded as satisfactory. The amount of rash driving in Bandra—and in Bombay—has become a scandal and it behoves the authorities to adopt stringent measures to save the lives and limbs of citizens from being endangered on the public highways. We trust that, so far as Bombay is concerned, the Commissioner of Police will see that the warning he has just given to those who offend the provision of the law in this respect is carried into effect. One of the two ladies, concerned Miss Barucha, we are sorry to say, is reported to have died yesterday.

EACE WITH TURKEY.

E WANT IT TO BE "LASTING" AND "JUST."

FRENCHMEN'S DEMAND

MEETING IN PARIS.

(Special to "The Chronicle.")

PARIS, June 12.

The Committee for the Defence of the French interests in Turkey, now called the Committee of France and Islam in response to a general French desire to base its activities on a higher and more ideal conception of duty towards the East organised, under the direction of Monsieur Lecoconniere Pillon, General Secretary, an important meeting was held at the Hall of Civil Engineers in Paris, Admission was by tickets issued to most influential persons and the Committee's audience consisted of many deputies, publicists, leaders of public opinion, representatives of numerous important bodies including a large number of military officers—some in uniform—various Eastern communities and Mussulmans from many countries. The large hall was greatly crowded.

M REYMOND.

M. Reymond, formerly Colonial Minister, presiding, emphasised the necessity of conceding the right of Self-Determination to all nationalities, opposed the injustice to Turkey sought to be done through the terms offered.

M. LECOCONNIERE.

M. Lecoconniere who welcomed Mr. Mohamed Ali and Mr. Syed Hossain, with a great fervour pointed out how the aims pursued by the Delegation were in conformity with those of the Committee. In an eloquent, vigorous speech, punctuated with cheers, he proclaimed the necessity of applying to the adversaries of yesterday but friends of the future past the principle of justice for which France had always been fighting. He explained the nature and extent of the French interest in the East but opposed any advocacy based on a sordid selfish policy. He concluded amidst loud applause that Peace must be lasting: therefore, it must be just.

MR. MOHOMED ALI

Mr. Mohamed Ali, on being called upon by the Chairman, received a great ovation. He thanked the audience for the enthusiastic sympathy, recognised that Paris was much larger than the hall which contained them, but also recognised that they were the makers of the public opinion of to-morrow. He appealed to them who had broken their own chains more than a century ago to break the chains now being forged not only for the limbs of his own people but also for their souls and consciences. He could appeal to them in the name of French interests in Turkey, but preferred to appeal to their sense of justice. (Cheers.) Liberty was dear to France, yet no form of liberty was dearer to her than the liberty of conscience. (Cheers.) France must recognise that they could make no compromise in matters of conscience. He also desired them to understand the people of India were not only making appeals to them but were also prepared to make every sacrifice themselves that France of her allies demanded from them. (Cheers.) The dismemberment decided upon in the terms offered to Turkey was not only the dismemberment of Turkey but of Khilafat. The speaker said his religious sentiments might not be those of the audience but it was no toleration to tolerate one's own religious sentiments. (Cheers.) The essence of toleration was to tolerate the religious sentiments of others. (Loud Cheers).

Referring to certain violent attacks in the Press Mr. Mohamed Ali said these men carried under the cloak of civic law of France hearts and souls of the members of the inquisition of Spain. (Laughter).

The Khalifa.

Explaining the position of the Khalifa as the personal centre of Islamic brotherhood he said they must understand he was no priest and had no pretensions to be infallible. He was the head of the Muslim federal republic and it was merely an accident that he was also a king. All disciplined groups of people must have a leader to guide them. The Khalifa was the guide of the Muslim people, though for several centuries Khalifas had been neglecting their duty. It was this neglect that had brought them to this sad position and compelled them to come to Paris to appeal for the defence of Islam.

Referring to the geographical centre of Islam namely Jazir-atul-Arab Mr. Mohamed Ali said amidst applause "it was not dear to Moslims because of oil or cotton or copper but because it was the cradle of their faith and the grave of their prophets. Continuing he said it is for this reason that if Mr. Lloyd George wanted to colour the map of Mesopotamia, Syria, Palestine red we Mussulmans of the world would supply the red colour of our own blood. We have said clearly to the Government it will not be merely oil you will be extracting in Mesopotamia but also the life blood from our hearts. (Cheers).

Referring to the partnership of war and demanding partnership in making peace he said if you ask for partnership of our people in making war but refuse our partnership in making peace then you will not be able to do it. Secondly it is said by some people that this war would end all war but it looks as if this peace would end all peace. (Cheers.) This war was going to make the world safe for democracy but this peace looks as if it is going to make the world safe for hypocrisy. (Cheers).

The speaker said his people were going to be no parties to such a thing and appealed to France to be no party to such infamous treaty being forced upon Turkey. (Cheers). It disregarded the religious obligations on the respect of which their loyalty rested.

Interruption.

Here two or three Armenians began violent interruption. After considerable delay the speaker resuming said the conduct of these few Armenians showed it was not an easy matter to massacre them. (Laughter.)

A celebrated French lecturer on the East in the audience indignantly declared after this "Do you wonder the Turks want to massacre them"? (Laughter.)

Mr. Mohamed Ali assured, nobody in France was likely to have greater sympathy for the Armenians than himself, because he too belonged to a subject race. He wanted no Armenian to be any longer a member of the subject race, but to have a full share in the Government of his country. (loud cheers); but he did not want the Armenians to make others a subject race and rule over them (cheers). and certainly not to be the rulers of Paris. (Laughter.)

Concluding Mr. Mahomed Ali promised to answer any questions asked by the Armenians or Greeks and assured if they went to his country they would have better hearing than the Armenians and Greeks had given him in France which was after all not their country.

M. REYMAND.

Monsieur Reynaud, President, said he would recall to the Armenians present there that a few months ago he had presided in that very hall over the Armenian meeting and was proud of it because then the Armenians were advocating the same thing that Mr. Mohamed Ali advocated to-day, namely, independence and he had supported them. He would now like them to extend to Mr. Mohamed Ali the same respect and consideration which they themselves had enjoyed on that occasion. The Chairman further reminded them that they were there as invited guests and were expected to show the same courtesy to the speakers as the speakers had shown to them. They should prove themselves worthy of hospitality France who had shown herself more tolerant and broad-minded than the Armenian interrupters.

Mr. Mohamed Ali at the conclusion of the speech was loudly cheered and had to respond to repeated calls from the audience.

M. CLAUDE.

M. Claude Farrere, a famous novelist, interrupted constantly by the Armenians who had at last to be turned out in a speech of remarkable fervour and brilliance, spoke of the sincere, enthusiastic friendship which Turkey had for France. Her favourite friend eloquently urged the necessity of destroying the germ of enmity which centuries of prejudice had created between Christians and Muslims. (Cheers.) After explaining the responsibility of the Allies for the entry of Turkey into war strongly attacked the iniquitous terms offered.

MARQUIS DE KERGUEZEE.

Marquis De Kerguezee, deputy in a powerful speech in which he quoted from important official documents proving the designs of Russia against the integrity of the Turkish Empire, said although Turkey must submit to the consequences of her defeat, she was nevertheless entitled to live and there was no reason why she should be treated more harshly than Germany. France must rise above the policy of mere material interest and follow her tradition of liberation of oppressed people.

M. DE MONZIE.

Monsieur De Monzie, former Minister, Mercantile Marine, in a forcible speech supported the aims of the Committee of France and Islam and put forward weighty reasons why France must have her prestige which was threatened in the East and impose just peace, alike worthy of her dignity, of her traditions and in accord with her vital interests.

The Resolution.

The audience then unanimously passed the following resolution:—

"We, the French citizens assembled here in response to the invitation of the Committee, France and Islam cordially welcome the Indian Khilafat Delegation and are thankful to them for their confidence in us to which they bear testimony. France being the country of liberty and religious tolerance we now protest and shall continue to protest with all our power against any attempt to hurt the traditional feelings and beliefs of Mussulmans in the persons of their religious chiefs. We require the peace to be imposed on Turkey to be lasting and for that reason we require it to be just. We take cognisance of the solemn pledges made by Allied Governments of 2nd November, 1914, and the declaration of Mr. Lloyd George of 5th January, 1918, and we refuse to treat Turkey who has been our friend so long more harshly than Germany by tearing away from her territories in which the Turks are in majority and where they have exercised political authority for centuries. We claim justice for the East and we claim justice for ourselves and demand for France the maintenance of rights that were hers in August, 1914. We shall never forget our country has given its blood in a generous measure for the common victory and that it is alike her duty and her right to speak firmly and forcibly to her best friends as well as her enemies."

The Committee greatly impressed by the enthusiastic audience decided to organise another meeting for June 25th in the larges hall in Paris Salle Wagram with a seating accommodation for four thousand.

PROBLEM OF MIDDLE EAST.

IS MILITARY OCCUPATION TO BE PERMANENT?

"THE TIMES" ON TELAFAR ATTACK

(Reuter's Special Service.)

LONDON, June 12.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., June 15.

"The Times" criticises the War Office reticence in regard to the Telafar attack and again urges that full explanation should be given of the Government's policy in Mesopotamia and Persia. It points out that if the Government persists in endeavouring to establish permanent military occupation throughout the great area in the Middle East, we shall be involved in continuous minor warfare far more difficult and more expensive than the North West Frontier campaign.

MENACE TO PERSIA & AFGHANISTAN.

SITUATION CONSIDERED GRAVE

STATEMENT BY PERSIAN FOREIGN MINISTER.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, June 14.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., June 15.

In an interview with Reuter's representative the Persian Foreign Minister Firouz said that the situation with Russia was very grave. The Soviet forces had made further advances in the neighbourhood of Resht and the Bolsheviks were organising a force in Turkestan to attack Persia and Afghanistan. The Persian Government had hitherto refrained from opposing the advance with the object of avoiding bloodshed. He expressed the opinion that strong Allied attitude towards Russia would save the situation without recourse to arms.

"THE WHOLESALE WHITEWASH."

INDIAN CONFIDENCE SHAKEN.

STRICT AND ADEQUATE PUNISHMENT TO OFFENDERS NEEDED.

OF PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION'S CABLE TO PRIME MINISTER.

The following telegram has been forwarded by the Hon. Sir D. M. Petit, President, Bombay Presidency Association to the Prime Minister and the Secretary of State for India:—

"The Council of the Bombay Presidency Association respectfully submits that it is necessary for Parliament in the interests both of England and India to consider the Punjab Disturbances Report in a manner worthy of the great traditions of England. Indian feeling is indignant at the attempt made in the majority report of wholesale whitewash. Considerations of justice and fair dealing demand the strict and adequate punishment of all those directly and indirectly responsible for the massacres. The Council submits that any attempt at screening the perpetrators will mar, rather than enhance, the prestige of the Government and the confidence of the public in the impartiality of the Parliament."

"DISAFFECTION BOUND TO DEEPEN."

NATIONAL H.-R. LEAGUE'S CABLE.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, President of the Bombay Branch of the National Home Rule League has sent the following cablegram to the Rt Hon. E. S. Montagu, Secretary of State for India:—

"The Council of the National Home Rule League, Bombay, is of opinion that European majority of the Hunter Committee purposely tried to minimise the official outrages, and condemns the spirit of racial partisanship vitiating their findings. The allegation of Open Rebellion is false and unwarranted by evidence. The Council also agrees with the minority that there was no occasion for martial law, and condemns the attempts of the majority to excuse deliberate atrocities. Enunciation of principle without adequate justice for offenders will not restore faith and the Council urges the Imperial Government to realise the bitter disappointment of India at the perfunctory disposal of the offenders. The Committee is astounded at the praise bestowed on Sir Michael O'Dwyer, whose responsibility cannot be minimised. The attitude of the Government of India and Viceroy is worthy of censure, not appreciation. Words of exoneration will not restore credit in the eyes of the world. The Council is shocked by the scant respect shown to Indian lives and honour in the reviewing of circumstances and remonstrates with you to realise the sense of rankling injustice after many pledges of vindication. If adequate steps are not taken against the offenders, disaffection is bound to deepen."

REPORTED REVOLUTION IN RUSSIA

DISCREDITED IN LONDON.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, June 14.
Recd. 1-25 p.m., June 15.

The report of a revolution in Moscow is discredited here. It is pointed out that similar reports have been frequent but have proved unfounded.

The official circles in Paris are ignorant of the matter, but it is stated that since June 11th, the French wireless station has received only incomprehensible messages from Moscow.

HOW RUSSIAN REVOLUTION WAS BROUGHT ABOUT

MR. BEN TURNER ON RUSSIA'S FUTURE PLAN.

(Reuter's Special Service.)

LONDON, June 12.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., June 15.

The Labour delegate, Mr. Ben Turner, describing the recent interview with Lenin in Moscow says that Lenin declared that the Russian Revolution came by the force used first against the workers and then by the workers. The Red Terror arose from the White Terror. They did not want to kill the Russians but they would defend the Revolution and were determined to maintain the dictatorship of the proletariat, forcibly if necessary.

With regard to trade Lenin said that Russia had flax, corn, platinum, gold and other commodities which she was ready to exchange. She would even make concessions for the sake of securing peace externally, which would bring peace internally.

PUNJAB TRAGEDY.

MODERATES' DISAPPOINTMENT AT HUNTER REPORT.

PROTEST AGAINST TURKISH PEACE TREATY.

NON-COOPERATION DISAPPROVED.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, June 14.

A meeting of the Council of the National Liberal Federation of India, the chief central organization of the Indian Moderate Party, was held on Saturday, the 12th, in the Indian Association rooms, the Hon. Mr. Surendranath Banerjea presiding. Telegrams regretting inability to be present were received from Sir Sivaswami Aiyer, Messrs. Srinivasa Sastri, Samarth, Natesan, Ghazpure, Gadgil and Dalvi and Dr. Datta. The Council deliberated for four hours on the subjects set down in the agenda and passed the following resolutions:—

(a) The Council of the National Liberal Federation of India view with deep disappointment the majority report of the Hunter Committee whose conclusions are in the main unsupported by the weight of the published evidence. The Council regret that the majority have supported the declaration and continuation of martial law in the Punjab without justification, that they have condoned in most cases the atrocities that were perpetrated in deliberate disregard of the canons of civilized Government. The Council feel constrained to say that the majority report lacks authority that should have attached to a state paper treating of such grave and far-reaching issues as were raised by the recent deplorable events in the Punjab.

(b) The Council endorse the conclusion of the minority that there was no rebellion in the Punjab and their condemnation of the declaration of martial law, and its prolongation without even a colourable excuse as well as of the ruthlessness with which it was administered entailing cruel hardships upon a large number of innocent persons and wantonly causing humiliation to people by bringing home to them their utter helplessness.

(c) While appreciating the Secretary of State's despatch for its condemnation of some of the worst horrors of last year and its repudiation of the doctrine of military necessity that made them possible, the Council must express their sense of strong disapproval of the awarding of a wholly inadequate punishment to General Dyer and of none as yet to several other officers who were guilty of unpardonable excesses. The Council would earnestly urge that the Government should take immediate steps for suitable punishment of all officers, military or civil, of whatever status, who were guilty of or condoned gross abuse of power and indisputably failed to maintain the standards of conduct which as the Secretary of State's despatch says, no civilized Government can with impunity neglect, and which His Majesty's Government are determined to uphold. The Council believe that without such punishment neither will the enormity of their conduct be brought home to the offending officers nor will the national self-respect of India be vindicated.

DISAPPROVE SIR MICHAEL'S CONDUCT.

(d) The Council record their emphatic protest against the high encomium bestowed upon Sir Michael O'Dwyer both by the Government of India and His Majesty's Government in the face of the admission that His Majesty's Government do not regard Sir Michael O'Dwyer as immune from criticism. Their criticism of the application of martial law procedure to certain trials which, it is admitted, must be taken as applying to Sir Michael O'Dwyer in so far as he was personally responsible for the action in question, and the avowal that with the general question of Sir Michael O'Dwyer's administration of the Punjab, His Majesty's Government are not now immediately concerned. Sir Michael O'Dwyer's opinions of the educated classes of Indian and of even legitimate and constitutional political agitation have been publicly expressed and are on official record, while his responsibility for the declaration and continuation of martial law and the manner in which it was administered cannot be gainsaid. He even accorded unqualified approval to General Dyer's action at Jallianwala Bagh which has been disapproved by the majority report and the Government of India and condemned by His Majesty's Government. Praise of such an officer by His Majesty's Government has made a painful impression on the Indian mind. In the opinion of the Council the least that His Majesty's Government should do, failing any more drastic action, is to take steps to mark in an effective manner their unqualified disapproval of the policy and conduct of Sir Michael O'Dwyer and then they should in no circumstances allow him to be associated with Indian affairs in any capacity.

(e) The Council regret that His Majesty's Government while testifying to the manner in which his Excellency the Viceroy has fulfilled his high trust and continuing to repose the fullest confidence in his discretion, have ignored altogether the responsibility of his Excellency and his Government who instead of examining the situation on the spot and exercising much needed control over the Punjab Government gave it virtually a free hand.

ADEQUATE COMPENSATION FOR SUFFERERS.

(f) The Council urge upon the Government that adequate compensation should be allowed to those who have suffered in the Punjab owing to the high-handed action of the civil or military officers and further that steps should be taken to revise the fines imposed upon or levied from certain areas in the Punjab.

(g) The Council strongly urge that His Majesty's Government should provide by effective safeguards against recurrence of such things as happened last year and to this end urge among other measures (1) the introduction, exercise and duration of martial law should be subject to same constitutional limitations as in England; (2) that martial law should not be introduced unless it is impossible for civil courts to sit and exercise their functions; (3) that the power of creating new offences for breach of regulations and providing penalties therefor should not be be delegated to military officers; (4) that if Courts Martial are allowed to sit when civil courts are sitting, any person not subject to naval discipline act or to military law who is charged with the contravention of any regulation should be allowed the option of trial by civil court; (5) that free and unrestricted legal assistance should be available as a matter of right to the accused persons placed before martial law tribunals and this should not be left to the discretion of or any interference by civil or martial law authorities and (6) that a remedy in the nature of *habeis corpus* should be made available in all parts of British India.

(h) The Council place on record their warm appreciation of the ability, courage and sense of justice which the Hon. Pandit Jagat Narain, Sir Chimanlal Setalval and Sahebzada Sultan Ahmed Khan brought to bear upon the discharge of their arduous duty as members of the committee.

TURKISH PEACE TREATY.

The following resolution was passed regarding the Turkish peace terms and the non-co-operation movement:—

The Council of the National Liberal Federation of India protest against the dismemberment of the Turkish Empire as proposed in the peace terms and are of opinion that they are unduly harsh and contravene the principles proclaimed by the Allied Powers and the pledges given by the Prime Minister. They sympathize deeply with the Islamic feeling in the matter and earnestly urge that His Majesty's Government should make a genuine effort to obtain the revision of terms so as to allow Turkey a chance of revival and to satisfy Moslem sentiments.

At the same time the Council strongly disapprove of the non-co-operation movement which, without doing any good to Turkey is certain to do great harm to the peaceful progress of India.

Resolutions were also passed suggesting liberal alterations in the rules and regulations regarding the Government of India Act, urging fair, just and equitable treatment of Indians in Fiji, East and South Africa and protesting against the disbandment of the 4th Bengalee Regiment.

SPA CONFERENCE TO BE HELD EARLY IN JULY.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, June 14.
Recd. 1-25 p.m., June 15

Replying to Mr. Charles Palmer Mr. Lloyd George said that a definite date had not yet been fixed for the Spa Conference, pending the constitution of the new German Government but probably it would be early in July.

DUBLIN RLY. STRIKERS

CAMPAIGN TO SUPPORT THEM.

LEVY UPON FARMERS, SHOPKEEPERS, ETC

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 14.
Recd. midnight June 15.

Sinn Fein and Labour organisations are embarking on a campaign in Mid-Ireland for Dock Dublin railway strikers. It has been decided in the event of the strike continuing, to make a ten per cent. levy upon farmers, also levies upon shopkeepers and other classes of the community.

DONEZAL RAILWAYMEN'S RESIDENCES.

SINN FEIN ATTEMPT TO BURN DOWN

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 14.
Recd. midnight June 15.

Sinn Feiners to-day attempted to burn down the residence of Donegal railwaymen who carries on the railway service, despite the recent strike. Considerable damage was done but there was no loss of life. The Masonic Hall at Donegal was also attacked. The furniture and regalia were destroyed and the Bible was torn in pieces.

LENIN'S STATEMENT CONDEMNED.

MR. CHURCHILL'S LETTER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 14.
Recd. midnight June 15.

The "Evening News" published a letter from Mr. Churchill regarding the interview which Mr. Turner, member of the Labour Delegation had with Lenin describing Lenin's statement as an invitation to British working people to reduce the country to an "enslaved, infected, starving and verminous Bedlam," to which Lenin has reduced Russia.

HEINZE UNABLE TO FORM CABINET.

TRIMBORN ACCEPTS THE TASK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 14.
Recd. midnight June 15.

Berlin.—Heinze has informed the President that he is unable to form a Cabinet owing to Majority Socialists refusing to participate in coalition with the People's Party.

A later message states that Trimdoril, leader of the Centre Party has accepted the task of forming a Cabinet.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

COUNCIL MEETING IN LONDON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 14.
Recd. midnight June 15.

As regards Persia's appeal it is understood that no unanimous decision was arrived at. With a view to effecting perfect concord between the representatives of Persia and the rest of the members of the Council, it was agreed that a separate meeting should be held between Persian and French representatives in the presence of Sir James Eric Drummond with view to arriving at a unanimous decision.

SUBJECTS OF DISCUSSION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 14.
Recd. midnight June 15.

It is officially announced that a public meeting of the Council of the League of Nations will be held at St. James Palace on Wednesday morning. The subjects of discussion will be Persia and repatriation of war prisoners in Siberia. The Persian Foreign Minister will, under the provisions of the Government act temporarily as or member of the Council.

BOLSHEVIST LOSS.

POLISH WITHDRAWAL IN UKRAINE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 14.
Recd. midnight June 15.

Warshaw.—A Polish communique states that the enemy has made vain attempts to break our Front. A thousand Bolshevists crossed the Dnieper but suffered very heavily, only two hundred survivors being left. Many of these were drowned in attempting to retreat.

The Polish withdrawal in the Ukraine continues according to plan in a most orderly fashion.

LANGSTON HARBOUR.

A DOMINION SHIPPING PORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 14.
Recd. midnight June 15.

The Town Council of Portsmouth has unanimously decided to develop Langstown Harbour as a Dominion Shipping port and to approach the Dominion Governments with a view to securing co-operation.

SPECIAL CONGRESS.

WHERE SHOULD IT BE HELD?

CONGRESS COMMITTEE MEMBERS TO WIRE VOTES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, June 15.

Regarding the venue of the ensuing Special Session of the Indian National Congress, it is understood that members of the All-India Congress Committee have been circulated, and they have been requested to record their votes by telegram. The decision of the majority will be duly published.

JUBBULPORE SECURES LARGEST VOTES SO FAR.

Opinions are daily coming in by wire and more are expected every moment. Out of thirty three members who have given their votes, twenty-four are for Jubbulpore, seven for Calcutta and two for Berhampore in Andhra. Rai Bahadur Bishun Dutt Shukul and Zamindar of Dravida Andhra have been requested to give the earliest possible dates on which they could arrange for the Special Session.

ANDHRA'S REQUEST TO JUBBULPORE TO RETIRE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

JUBBULPORE, June 15.

At a public meeting held on 13th June was decided at the earnest request of the Andhras to retire and not to press for holding special session of the Congress here with a view to avoid bifurcation of the provincial resources which require concentration to ensure a successful session of the Congress to be held in December in the Central Provinces. It was also decided to press Nagpur for changing the venue the Congress in the December session to Jubbulpore as the All-India Congress Committee have left the question open for Nagpur and Jubbulpore to decide between themselves.

THE REPUBLICATION DELEGATE,

WHO IS SENATOR HARDING?

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 13.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., June 15.

Senator Harding is the son of a country doctor. His mother is of Dutch extraction. He earned money to pay for his own education at the Ohio Central College Iberia. He married Miss Florence Kling in 1891. He is a practical pressman, expert printer and owner of the Marion newspaper, "Ohio Star." He is the director of a bank and several large manufacturing plants and a trustee of the Baptist Church, Marion. Senator Harding was elected a United States Senator in 1914 by a majority of over a hundred thousand. He is a member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee but is not committed personally to any definite policy though bound by the party platform. But he is regarded as standing for America.

HOW SENATOR HARDING WAS RETURNED.

"A COMPROMISE CHOICE"

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 13.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., June 15.

It appears that selection of Senator Warren G. Harding as the Republican candidate for the United States presidency the result of an agreement behind the scenes in favour of Senator Harding as a "compromise choice." Mr. Harding was formerly Lieut.-Governor of Ohio.

RESULTS OF BALLOTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 12.
Recd. 1-25 p.m., June 15.

The following was the result of the fifth ballot:—

Lowden	303.
Wood	299.
Johnson	133½.
Harding	78.

The Sixth ballot was:—
Wood and Lowden tied with 311½ each.

Johnson	110.
Harding	89.

DECISION TO SELL CAPTAIN FRYATT'S STEAMER.

QUESTION IN COMMONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 14.
Recd. 1-25 p.m., June 15.

The indignation caused by the Government's decision to sell Captain Fryatt's steamer, Brussels, was reflected in the House of Commons this afternoon when Sir John Butcher asked a question on the subject.

Captain Stanley Wilson replying said that the steamer was so badly damaged that nothing interesting remained of her. The Government had no use for her, but if sold, she might be made of some use.

A provincial cotton committee in Rangoon has been set up with headquarters at Myingyan and the Director of Agriculture as president. The Committee will be of an advisory character and contains a majority of non-officials.

CATTLE DISEASE IN NORFOLK

TEN THOUSAND SLAUGHTERED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 14.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., June 15.

Three thousand sheep, cattle and pigs have been slaughtered in Norfolk owing to the outbreak of foot and mouth disease.

ALLEGED WILFUL MURDER OF A SERVANT.

A BOMBAY MAN ACCUSED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 12.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., June 15.

Allisab Bawoo of Bombay has been committed for trial at Bow Street on a charge of wilful murder of his servant during the voyage of the steamship, Margha, from Bombay to London.

DISTRIBUTION OF GERMAN OIL-TANKERS.

AMERICA'S PROTEST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 13.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., June 15.

Paris.—The Reparations Commission has approved the provisional arrangement for the distribution of the surrendered German oil tankers. France obtains dontrol of 17,000 tons, Belgium of 12,000 and Italy of 9,000 The United States opposed the assignment of the vessels until American interests ha been safeguarded.

PARLIAMENTARY AUTUMN SESSION INEVITABLE,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 14.
Recd. 1-25 p.m., June 15.

Mr. Bonar Law announced that an autumn session would be inevitable.

CROWN PRINCE OF RUMANIA AT HONGKONG.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 12.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., June 15.

Hongkong.—The Crown Prince of Rumania has arrived here. The Governor gave banquet in honour of the Prince this evening.

NEW LARGE DOCKS FOR LANGSTONE HARBOUR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 14.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., June 15.

The Portsmouth Town Council is considering a scheme for the construction of large docks at the Langstone Harpour on the east side of the town at the estimated cost of twelve millions sterling. It is hoped to interest the Dominions in the scheme.

ECCLESIATICAL APPOINTMENTS.

NEW BISHOP OF CARLISLE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 14.
Recd. 1-25 p.m., June 15.

It is officially announced that the Rev. H. H. Williams, Principal at St. Edmund Hall Oxford, has been appointed Bishop of Carlisle. The Rev. H. Hensley Henson has ben transferred to Durham. The Rev. M. L. Smith, Bishop of Warrington, has been transferred to Hereford and the Rev. T. B. Strong, Dean of Christ Church Oxford, has been appointed Bishop of Ripon succeeding to the Rev T. W. Drury who has resigned.

COAL FOR EXPORT FROM BRITAIN.

1,750,000 TONS A MONTH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 14.
Recd. 1-25 p.m., June 15.

Replying to Sir Frederick Hall, Mr. Bridgeman stated that in view of the rate of output and of the inland requirements the Controller of coalmines in agreement with the representatives of the exporting districts had fixed the total coal available for export from the United Kingdom at 1,750,000 tons monthly.

JOAN OF ARC CELEBRATIONS

IMPRESSIVE DEMONSTRATION AT ROUEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 14.
Recd. 1-25 p.m., June 15.

Rouen.—The celebrations in honour of Joan of Arc, which have been held here, have been most impressive. Deputations from all parts of the world have attended them. General Pereira represented King George and a detachment of the Durham Light Infantry with a band received an ovation. Mr. Bignon, Chairman of the Council General, in a speech declared that the blood of Britain's sons had amply atoned for the treatment of Joan of Arc. Nothing remained in the minds of both the peoples, but the memory of glorious brotherhood in arms and the duty of future solidarity commanded by the dead.

SEQUEL TO KRASSIN NEGOTIATIONS.

CAMPAIGN AGAINST MR. LLOYD GEORGE BY FRENCH JOURNALS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

The campaign of some well-known French journals against Mr. Lloyd George in connection with the Krassin negotiations is viewed seriously by the "Observer" which remarks that even Lenin has not yet exercised such freedom in attacking the Premier as these newspapers and continuance of the campaign would mean an end of the Entente.

ANOTHER REPORT.

The Paris correspondent of the "Sunday Times," on the other hand, declares that the agitation against Mr. Lloyd George is exceedingly limited and has been worked up like a shuttle-cock by the opponents of the Premier on both sides of the Channel. It has already collapsed and the Entente is in no way endangered. French admiration for Mr. Lloyd George is as high as ever.

POLES EVACUATE KIEFF.

OFFICIAL COMMUNIQUE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 14.
Recd. 1-25 p.m., June 15.

Warsaw.—An official communiqué says that the Poles in conformity with the orders have begun to evacuate Kieff after destroying the bridges across the Dnieper. Evacuation is proceeding in a most orderly fashion. The enemy attacking the Polish rearguards, have been repulsed with great loss.

WHAT THE POLES DESTROYED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 13.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., June 15.

A Bolshevik wireless reports that before evacuating Kieff the Poles destroyed the chief points in the city, including the cathedral, the railway station and the aqueduct.

ALBANIANS ON WAR PATH.

ITALIANS' SUCCESSFUL COUNTER-ATTACK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 12.
Recd. 1-25 p.m., June 15.

Roma. A newspapers states that the Albanians who attacked at Valona were using the captured Italian guns. The Italians counter-attacked and repulsed the assailants killing two-hundred.

MUSTAPHA KEMAL'S DELEGATES HELD UP.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June, 13.
Recd. 1.30 a.m., June 15.

Constantinople.—The Italians in Adalia have refused to allow Mustapha Kemal's delegates to embark for Europe to submit the Nationalist claims to the Peace Conference.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

COUNCIL MEETING IN LONDON,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 14
Recd. 1-25 p.m., June 15.

The Council of the League of Nations met at St. James' Palace this afternoon to consider *inter alia* the situation created by the Bolshevist invasion of Persia. Sir Eric Drummond, Secretary General, Lord Curzon representing Britain, be Fleuriau France, Prince Firouz and the representatives of Spain, Belgium, Japan, Italy, and Greece were present. Doctor Mansen who has been charged with the repatriation of the Allied prisoners in Siberia, was present in an advisory capacity.

SIR M. O'DWYER'S LETTER.

"AN ASTOUNDING" OUTBURST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, June 14.

Commenting on Sir Michael O'Dwyer's letter to the London "Times" the "Tribune" says every single sentence in the letter shows at once the length to which recklessness, folly and calculated audacity can go and the mischief which the egregious bludner of His Majesty's Government in endorsing the tultsome tribute paid by the Government of India to a man whom, if they knew their duty, they would be impeaching at this moment for high crimes and misdemeanour, has done. The psychology of this astounding outburst is so plain that he who runs may read it. Having obtained a certificate of character from the Government of India as well as from His Majesty's Government as regards his general administration and secure in the knowledge that what has already been given to him cannot possibly be taken back, Sir Michael O'Dwyer who never lacked cleverness of a certain order, now sets out to fill in the gap to claim a complete acquittal not only for himself but for all his tools and associated in respect of martial law administration itself and he imagines naturally enough that the same methods that have won the encomium in the one case, may be expected to secure a reversal of the verdict in the other methods namely, of putting a bold face upon his own doings, of throwing the responsibility for all that is amiss on others, and affecting alternately the pose of the hero and of the injured innocent:

"C. M. GAZETTE."

"The C. M. Gazette" considers that the letter of Sir Michael O'Dwyer has exposed Mr. Montagu and that the time has come when Mr. Montagu has to come out into the open and clear himself of charges, which, if pressed home, should make him unfitted to continue to guide the destinies of a country that above all requires to be inspired by a sense of essential straight forwardness of a British statesman and administrator.

"INTENSE PUBLIC FEELING."

"FAITH IN BRITISH JUSTICE SHAKEN."

MRS BESANT'S APPEAL TO PREMIER AND MR. MOHTAGU.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, June 15.

Mrs. Annie Besant has sent the following cable to the Premier and the Secretary of State for India:—"Please read Congress Report, Punjab. Four Barristers cross-examined, eye-witnesses of Amritsar Massacre. Shooting fugitives in passages outside. Condition of wounded through night, help refused. Crawlow Rule prevented Indian help. Crawling Lane. Flogging before trial. Soldiers used only well as latrine. Women and children waterless. Barristers handcuffed in pairs, sent into latrines, washing water refused. Lahore men locked all night in iron cages four feet high, two broad. India's faith in British justice shaken. If Dyer and others not publicly tried non-military court, it will disappear. Public feeling intense. Help us who stand for British connection."

LAHORE RAILWAY STRIKERS

DEMANDS MET TO GREAT EXTENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, June 14.

A meeting of the Lahore railwaymen who had just gone back to their duties after the recent strike was held yesterday when Mr. Miller and Mr. M. A. Khan addressed the men and told them that the terms settled with the Agent of the N. W. Railway were in no way harmful to them as the demands of the strikers had been to great extent accepted by the authorities and therefore they were successful in achieving their objects for which they were on strike.

The same opinion had been expressed by Lala Lajpat Rai in his paper "Bande Materam."

"The C. M. Gazette" and others who were proclaiming that the strikers had been defeated were doing great harm to their cause and they should not believe in their words. They must continue to do their work with patience and perseverance and see the results within a month's time, just as they had been patient for more than a month and a half while on strike. If after that period they found that they had been deceived in any way they would be at liberty to adopt the same course which they were thinking of adopting just then. They must prove to their officers their honesty of purpose and true intentions before they had any cause for further dissatisfaction. They must stand united which was greatly needed just then for their cause.

AEROPLANES FOR BURMANS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, June 14.

Five well-known young Burmans have each given an order to an aeroplane company which is being formed here for most modern two seater aeroplanes of considerable range and power. In Siam there are some 200 trained aviators who handled the heavy D.H. 9. Such machines being too fast and big for the Burman aviators, machines of a smaller type have been ordered that will bear the guarantee that they may be put down in a field sixty yards by sixty yards in any direction when the brakes are operated as compared with 150 yards of run in landing in case of heavy machines.

GAS-WORKERS' STRIKE IN MELBOURNE.

SERIOUS SITUATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 13.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., June 15.

Melbourne.—The staff of the City Council is maintaining a limited supply of electric current for street lighting, hospitals, etc. The cooking arrangements of two hundred thousand families are affected by the strike. A thousand factory hands have been rendered idle.

The enginemen in the Government Cold Storage have struck and 86,000 carcases ar endangered.

CRICKET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 14.
Recd. midnight June 15

Kent beat Worcester by an innings and seventy runs.

Sussex beat Leicester by an innings and 33 runs.

BRITISH CONTRIBUTION TO LEAGUE OF NATIONS FUND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 14.
Recd. 1-25 p.m., June 15.

Replying to Sir Harry Britain, Mr. Lloyd George stated that the British Government had contributed £23,000 sterling to the funds of the League of Nations in the last financial year. The Government had no information with regard to the amount subscribed or guaranteed by the other nations.

KHILAFAT AGITATIO IN SIND.

OFFICIALS ACTIVE.

PENSIONS STOPPED.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, June 15.

At Larkana Mr. Janmahomed Joonajo, bar-at-law who recently resigned his membership of the Larkana District Local Board Municipal Council, his privileges as Second Sardar and Darbari and even diploma of barristership and also declared his readiness to refuse to pay land assessment amounting to several thousands of rupees, whenever the Ulemas so decreed, is the first victim of official wrath. The water courses called "Karias," by which his lands were irrigated are being closed. He received the following memo from the Executive Engineer Ghar Canals, Larkana:—

"Mr. Jan Mahomed Joonajo is informed that under the orders from the Collector of Larkana all his "Karias" from Government canals in this district are being closed. Executive Engineer, Ghar Canals."

There was no default in payment of the assessment so far.

At Rohri in Sukkur District, a Khilafat meeting was held on the 25th April, 1920, under the presidency of Qazi Ghulam Nabi Abdul Kadir, retired Assistant Deputy Educational Inspector, when an emphatic protest was recorded against the internment of Hazrat Shaikh-ul-Islam. On the 10th May the Collector called him and rebuked him for having presided and on the 27th May he received the following notice from the Commissioner in Sind. Mr. Cadell:—

"The pension granted to Mr. Ghulam Nabi Qazi Abdul Kadir retired Assistant Deputy Educational Inspector is by the order of Government, suspended for grave misconduct, namely, for having presided at a meeting at which seditious speeches were made.

Moulvi Abdul Ghafoor Saheb, a retired Mukhtiarkar, Chairman of the Jacobabad Municipality, and President of the Khilafat Committee, whose selfless efforts contributed much to the success of the Fifth Sind Khilafat Conference is another gentleman marked for Government action. His pension has been suspended by Government, and Mr. Smyth calls upon him to explain his conduct in regard to political speeches in the Fifth Khilafat Conference within a week.

In Hyderabad, Shikarpur, Sijawal and other places too police and revenue authorities are hard at work in taking steps against Khilafat workers.

NIZAM AND KHILAFAT.

PROTEST AGAINST HIS FIRMAN.

We understand that the following message has been sent to Sir Ali Imam by Maulana Abdul Bari and Mr. Mushirhussain Kidwai:—

"Alahazrats *firman* regarding Khilafat meetings has shocked all true believers and exasperated the Ulemahs who consider his action highly inconsistent with his position as Mohimmilat Waddin and a ruler of the biggest Muslim state. They are also greatly annoyed that the *firman* was issued at your instance, which may cause public misunderstanding and be attributed to your personal beliefs. It may further frighten the people of Berar, which should certainly be restored to the Nizam. We are surprised that you and your august master should have compromised yourselves and the Muslim community at this critical juncture. The Turkish Treaty cannot be accepted as final and all efforts to ensure its revision must be encouraged and guided, not banned

HIJRAT.

DEPARTURE OF FIRST PARTY FROM SIND ON 9TH JULY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD (Sind), June 14.

The Secretary of the Sind Hijrat Committee has notified to the press the departure of the first party of Muhajirins from Sind on 9th July. He has asked persons who like to leave India to notify to him before 3rd July.

A meeting of the Committee takes place at Larkana on 21st June.

"The Bharatvasi" commenting on this draws attention to the lack of organised and concerted action in regard to the Khilafat question and comments on the inadequacy of control exercised by the Sind Provincial Khilafat Committee and the Central Khilafat Committee and suggests postponement of *Hijrat* until non-cooperation has been tried and failed.

ID DAY AND KHILAFAT FUND.

Mr. S. F. Maniar, Vice-Captain, Moslem Volunteer Corps, Bombay, writes:—

All the volunteers of the Muslim Volunteer Corps are requested to be present in their civil dresses to-day at 9 p.m. (B.T.), sharp at Hilal Manzil when instructions will be given to them for collecting funds for "Khilafat" on the Id day in every Masjid.

I earnestly appeal to my Muslim Volunteer brethren to sacrifice their Id enjoyments by putting on their "Khaki Kafan" (Uniform instead of fashionable clothes and do their duty by collecting funds for "Khilafat" in every Masjid during the "Id" prayer.

"BLACKEST EPISODE."

VERDICT ON AMRITSAR MASSACRE.

BRITISH PRESS ON HUNTER REPORT

We reproduce below further comments of some of the leading English journals on the Hunter Report:—

"DAILY NEWS."

The Hunter report on last year's disorders in India is in one respect at least less unsatisfactory than had been feared. That the Commission should issue two separate reports is in itself unfortunate, and that all the majority members should be English and all the minority Indian more unfortunate still. Happily the differences between the two reports are much less radical than they might have been. Taking the findings as a whole the English and Indian members agree with each other much more than they disagree. Where they differ is in the emphasis of their disapproval of various steps taken by the authorities in the execution of what they conceived to be their duty, the Indian members not unnaturally taking a graver view than their English colleagues of actions that resulted in the death of hundreds of Indians at the hands of British or British-officered troops. Both sections of the Commission trace back the disturbances generally to the Gandhi passive resistance movement against the Rowlatt Acts; both agree that firing was necessary, though both roundly condemn the methods employed by General Dyer at Amritsar, particularly the repulsive "crawling order"; both exonerate the Government of India; and both, with varying degrees of hesitation, justify the use of aeroplanes in certain cases of civil emergency.

The principal differences, apart from mere shades of emphasis, are that while the British members believe that the condition prevailing in the Punjab in April of last year was properly to be regarded as open rebellion, that the declaration of martial law was necessary, and that at Amritsar in particular there was definite anti-European feeling prior to the firing on April 10, the Indian members repudiate the suggestion of open rebellion, out with some pertinence that the populace made no attempt to possess itself of firearms; deny that the institution of martial law was at any time justified; and contend that feeling only became anti-European after, and as a result of, the April 10 firing. If it could be assumed that British and Indian opinion generally would manifest no wider range of difference than is reflected in the findings of the two sections of the Hunter Commission the reception of the report could be awaited without anxiety. The danger unfortunately is that militarist apologist of General Dyer and his shootings on the one hand, and Indian Home Rule enthusiasts on the other, will exacerbate feeling and impede to the limit of their power the restoration of that confidence and goodwill on which alone the welfare of India can be based. The duty rests so much the more heavily on all responsible citizens to temper the necessary candour of their criticisms with a not less necessary restraint.

"DAILY NEWS"

On the central tragedy of the disturbances, the shootings at Amritsar, the two sections of the Commission, the Government of India, and the Secretary of State are all in substantial agreement. Making every allowance for the situation in which General Dyer was placed, and in particular for the necessity of taking a vital decision in a space of seconds, his action in firing without warning, and continuing to shoot long after the mob had begun to disperse constitutes one of the blackest episodes in the history of British rule in India. No evidence is needed to convict General Dyer beyond his own unhesitating admissions. He justifies the slaughter for which he was responsible. He makes it clear that if he had had means at his disposal he would have made the slaughter greater. His whole attitude of mind, as Mr. Montagu points out in the admirable dispatch in which he reviews the events considered by the Commission, is that of a man to whom the guiding principle of British sovereignty—government by the minimum of force—is unintelligible. Striking a balance between the two reports of the Hunter Commission, we cannot feel that the Commissioners have erred on the side of severity. It is regrettable that all the Indian members of the Commission were officials, and the absence of unofficial members entitles the parallel and far more drastic report of the Commission of the Indian National Congress (already summarised in "The Daily News") to greater respect than it could otherwise claim. But it is just to recognise that the Hunter Report bears all the marks of complete impartiality—there is no trace of racial bias, at any point—and though there may well be criticism of particular findings, such as the general condonation of Sir Michael O'Dwyer's attitude by the British members, the report as a whole, and still more the dispatch of the Secretary of State published with it, is calculated to reassure moderate Indian opinion, gravely and intelligibly agitated by last year's events, as to the fundamental equity and good faith of this country in its relations to India.

The Hunter Report on the disturbances in the Punjab and other parts of India in April, 1919, reaches us more than a year after the crisis was over, and more than seven months after the Committee was appointed. The public at home was for long unaware of the extreme gravity of the situation in India. The news came to England in driblets, and the internal disturbances in the Punjab were over-shadowed by the subsequent dangers arising out of the Afghan War. The English public had no opportunity of realising the crisis that had arisen until it heard the alarming story about Amritsar, where a small party of troops under General Dyer fired 1,650 rounds into a crowd of 6,000 persons, killing 379 and wounding more.

CAUSES OF UNREST.

The Committee issues two Reports, one signed by the Majority of the five English members, the second signed by the Minority of three Indians. On the essential facts and on the causes of the disturbances the two groups in the main agree. The conditions making for unrest were those which India shared with other parts of the world—economic distress, war weariness, political anxiety, war restrictions, aggravated by the agitation against the passing of the Rowlatt Act, the whole taking a critical form as the result of Mr. Gandhi's civil resistance propaganda. The Minority and that the administration was unsympathetic to Indian aspirations.

It was on March 30 that rioting on a large scale first broke out, in Delhi. It was followed during the next fortnight by violent rioting in many of the great centres of population—at Amritsar, at Lahore, at Ahmedabad, etc. Europeans were murdered and assaulted, railway stations and other buildings wrecked, telegraphic communications were cut. The English members of the Committee report that the disturbances amounted to "open rebellion" against the Government, merging into antipathy for Europeans as such. The Indian members hold that it fell short of open rebellion, and they are not prepared to justify the resort to martial law.

"DAILY" CHRONICLE.

The position in which General Dyer found himself was one of extraordinary difficulty. Murderous assaults had been made upon Europeans. The city was in a state of uproar. The civil authorities had handed over their functions to him, without precise instructions. Warning proclamations had been made ordering the citizens to stay at home and to refrain from unlawful assembly. News came in that the communications were being cut. We need not repeat the story of the steps he took to deal with the riotous crowd that assembled. All members agree that he should have given warning before he fired, and emphasise the fact that he fired too long. That much is clear. But we are disposed to think that before English opinion judges his action too severely we should remember that it was left to a soldier to judge of a political situation suddenly thrust upon him, that he found himself confronted with a crisis which seemed to threaten British rule, and that the stern example which he set had the immediate effect of quelling the disturbance. These considerations do not justify his action. But they explain it.

"DAILY TELEGRAPH."

We publish to-day a full summary of the Report of the Hunter Committee appointed to inquire into the disturbances which broke out in the Punjab in the spring of last year. Nor less important, as will presently be seen, is the correspondence between the Secretary of State for India and the Indian Government as to their respective views on the findings of the Committee and the censure involved therein of Sir Michael O'Dwyer and still more of General Dyer. At the time little was heard in this country of the Punjab disturbances, and their extreme gravity was neither known nor guessed. The facts were withheld from the British public, though the murder of three English men in their banking offices at Amritsar bore an ominous look. The public, therefore, learned with amazement some months afterwards that several hundred natives had been killed and wounded in Amritsar on a single occasion during the repression of the disorders, and that these tragic happenings had occurred in a large enclosed place while a prohibited meeting of natives was in progress. The consequence was that the British public necessarily got a very ill-balanced account of what had taken place, and many people were led to suppose that the bloodshed at Amritsar was due simply to the inexcusable ferocity of the British general in command. They little understood that the Punjab was, according to the Report, in "open rebellion", and that for many days it was thought to be touch-and-go whether the horrors of 1857 were not on the point of being repeated. They did not know that the Amritsar affair was no isolated occurrence in the most fanatical city of the province, but was the effectual repression of a most dangerous uprising. Naturally a Committee of Investigation was appointed before which all those most gravely concerned gave evidence. The Report, unfortunately, is not unanimous. The five English members issued one report, the three Indian members another. But it is to be observed that they agree in many important particulars. They agree, for example, that Mr. Gandhi and his "civil disobedience movement" were chiefly responsible for undermining the law-abiding instincts of the population. They agree in exonerating the Indian Government from all blame, and, with the exception of the Amritsar affair, they justify the firing done by the police and the military. The Indian members, it is true, object to the disturbances being described as "open rebellion," though they do not deny their extreme gravity, and they object to the imposition and continuance of martial law in the Punjab on the ground that it was not imposed till the crisis was past. But as they make no denial of the formidable character of the rioting, British public opinion will the more readily accept the view of the Majority Report that the authorities were justified in declaring martial law and partially superseding the ordinary tribunals, especially as their view is emphatically endorsed by the Secretary of State for India. He says that there are no grounds for questioning its justification, and he warmly approves—with certain exceptions—the conduct of those on whom fell "the heavy task of assisting the people of India to recover their fair name for loyalty and orderliness," or, in other and simpler words, those who put down what the English members of the Committee described as the "open rebellion" of the Punjab.

PUBLIC OPINION—IN INDIA AND BRITAIN.

The exceptions, however, are of the greatest importance, and there is no good disguising the fact that public opinion, both here and in India, will be rent dangerously in twain by the extreme censure passed upon General Dyer for his conduct at the Jallianwala Bagh, when he ordered his troops to fire 1,600 rounds into a dense crowd. The General was censured by the English members of the Committee because he fired without warning and continued firing too long, though they believed that firing would have been necessary in any case. The Indian members, of course, stigmatised his conduct as inhuman and un-British. The Indian Government, in their review of the facts, found that he acted "beyond the necessity of the case," and that he did not show as much humanity as he might have done, and therefore they requested the Commander-in-Chief to "take appropriate action." The censure of the Secretary of State is still more ponderous and one-sided. Mr. Montagu says that General Dyer's conception of his duty was so completely at variance with that of His Majesty's Government that it is "impossible to regard him as fitted to remain entrusted with the responsibilities which his rank and position impose upon him." Inasmuch as General Dyer has already been required to resign his appointment, his career in India and in the Army is at an end. It is this decision and the wounding terms in which it is expressed which will excite loud approbation on the one hand and deep resentment on the other, and a heated controversy which will do little service to the maintenance of British authority in India or in any other part of the Empire where British rule rests ultimately on British force and resolution to govern. Of course, everyone will agree in theory with Mr. Montagu's dictum that the principle to be followed when military action is required in support of the civil authority is "the use of the minimum force necessary." Nor can it be denied that General Dyer went beyond that. But as he said himself in evidence before the Committee, speaking as a blunt soldier and not as a politician carefully choosing his words: "It was no longer a question of merely dispersing the crowd, but one of producing a sufficient moral effect, from a military point of view, not only on those who were present, but more especially throughout the Punjab." Mr. Montagu marks those words with his special reprobation. And yet wherein was the General so guilty? He knew the terrible situation which faced him. He knew that the Punjab was in "open rebellion." He knew the numerical weakness of the forces at his disposal. Was it, then, so very criminal to strike one shattering blow which he believed would—and which, as a matter of fact, did—result in what the Indian Government, in most circumlocutory language, describes as "an immediate discouragement of the forces of disorder"? In plain English, General Dyer deemed it his duty to settle the insurrection there and then in the Jallianwala Bagh—and he settled it. Mr. Montagu does not deny the extreme gravity of the situation or the tenuity of General Dyer's force. But he was not entitled, he says, to "select for condign punishment an unarmed crowd." The soldier may well ask whether Mr. Montagu would rather have had further murders of English men and English women and the Punjab in full revolt.

JAMAICA INSURRECTION OF 1865.

It is not, of course, the first time that such a case has happened in the history of our Imperial rule. The case of Governor Eyre, who, in 1865, ruthlessly repressed an insurrection in Jamaica, is well known to historical students, together with the furious controversy to which it gave rise. Then, as now, a large section of Englishmen, horrified by the tale of casualties, themselves safe at home from the remotest danger of massacre and at no pains to understand the well-grounded apprehensions of the colonists on the spot, raised a clamour against Governor Eyre, which abruptly ended his official career, just as General Dyer's has been ended. We regret most heartily that the General did not give the crowd an opportunity of dispersing after the first few rounds. But even assuming this was a grave error of judgment, let us in common fairness look at the other side of the picture. Supposing that there had been weak men on the spot! Supposing Sir Michael O'Dwyer had been of the hesitating type of Governor, and General Dyer had been nervous at taking upon himself the responsibility to fire! The errors of strong men may lead to one unnecessarily long casualty list the vacillations of weak governors and weak colonels may lead—and indeed have led—to massacre and years of civil war. There would have been no Indian mutiny in 1857 if there had been a General Dyer at Meerut, and that is a fact equally well-known to every Anglo-Indian and to every Indian agitator. In Northern India they still live under the shadow of the Mutiny, and the shadow was never more dense and black than it was in April of last year. People do not understand in this country how quickly race hatred boils over in India nor do they understand with what fatal suddenness an Indian population, which for years together is kept in order by ordinary police methods, may develop a homicidal mania, and become aflame with a lust for the murder of all Europeans within reach. Yet till this is understood, how is it possible to form a fair judgment of what took place in April, 1919? This was precisely the point made by the Archbishop of Simla in the cogent letter which we published yesterday. He described the civil administration of the Punjab as being at that time in the strongest and most capable hands that had ever ruled the province. Yet they found the situation too much for them and called on the military authorities to take

(Continued in Column 5.)

"STILL UNREFORMED"

MR. BOSWORTH-SMITH OF MARTIAL LAW FAME.

ALLEGED JUDICIAL SCANDALS IN HIS COURT.

"Pro Bono Publico" writes the following letter to The Leader on Mr. B. N. Bosworth Smith of martial law fame in the Punjab and his administration of Law:—

Sir,—The gentleman of whom the present letter speaks is the same who attained so much fame by his skilful administration of martial law and of whose doings the report of the Congress Sub-Committee for enquiry into the disturbances in the Punjab has so much to say. He returned to Amballa Cantonment on 9-9-19 after his martial law achievements. He has since been restored to his position of a deputy commissioner of the second grade from which he was degraded, and has also been invested with powers under section 30 of the Criminal Procedure Code. Since his arrival the poor Indian population of the town of Amballa Cantonment has been living under a regime of horror and tyranny. I use both these words deliberately for conveying precisely what they mean. I will be as brief as I can in describing what I mean.

Mr. B. N. Bosworth-Smith is invested with not a few powers. He is a magistrate, 1st class, with sec. 30 powers. He is a judge (small causes) with powers up to Rs. 500. He is a sub-registrar and cantonment magistrate. It should be remembered that Amballa Cantonment is not a small town. I will describe each kind of work done by him serially and the conditions generally prevailing here.

The work done by the gentleman is surprisingly hopeless. In private complaints he never takes the statement of the complainants. It is taken down by the reader when the court rises and got signed by the magistrate the following day. A process is not issued as a rule. All cases are sent to some one under sec. 202 (except cases triable by 3rd class magistrates which are sent to the bench or the A.C.M.). Whether the report received is favourable to the complainant or unfavourable to him, it is never read by the magistrate, and complaints are dismissed without proper trial. This is the fate of private complaints.

Now as regards police chalans. Pleaders for the accused are not allowed to interview under-trial prisoners in police custody. They are not allowed to cross-examine prosecution witnesses. All questions that are to be put to them have to be addressed to the court, which are ruled out as irrelevant. Prosecution witnesses are examined with leading questions by the police as well as by the court. Thus a whole prosecution story is put into the mouth of police witnesses by the police and the magistrate. The protests of the counsel are not heard at all. Witnesses for the defence though called in are not allowed to be examined by the defence counsel. A question or two to each, and the court dismisses the witnesses in spite of protests. The accused is silenced if he picks up courage to say anything in defence. Conviction in this manner and before hearing the pleader for the accused is the rule. Anyone who is brought before this court is therefore doomed. When the order of conviction is passed the power of attorney of the convict is not attested by the magistrate, and copies of the judgment are not obtained for days.

"HIGH-HANDED AND IRREGULAR."

In cantonment municipal prosecutions the procedure is high-handed and irregular. Any cantonment servant can write down the name of any citizen of the cantonment on a chit of paper and ask him to appear the next day in court. This is a summons. There is no need for any cantonment servant to get properly signed summons issued against anyone from court. Every servant exercises the powers of a magistrate in this respect. The servants do not even say what is the charge against persons ordered to attend court, but only say: 'This will be told you before the magistrate.' If anyone does not appear in court who is thus ordered criminal warrants of arrest are issued against him. This order may be of any servant—the sanitary inspector, the kotwal, etc. No one is, in the first place, allowed to approach the court room and two or three police constables are constantly standing at a distance of 20 yards from the court room to prevent any one from proceeding beyond them. A preliminary roll call is taken and the accused are seated in sets. When they are to be tried they are driven into the court room like herds of cattle. Now they are before the magistrate in breathless silence and with folded hands. The cantonment servant who prosecutes these wretches speaks and they are fined in lots. No defence of the accused is taken. If anyone tries to say anything in defence he is silenced with a rebuff. This is the procedure in summary trials. The finding in the summary trails is recorded by the reader before the register of summary trial is placed before the magistrate or any defence evidence taken or the statement of the accused recorded. Will your readers not consider it very strange and unusual that the atmosphere of this court is so congenial that every one of the accused is supposed to cry in chorus with others to the court, 'Sir, we plead guilty'? Hardly anywhere in the world has judicial experience seen such phenomena daily. In the column for the statement of the prisoner the words 'admits' is written down and the fine announced before any argument by a pleader, if there be any, is heard by the magistrate. No examination of the prosecutor is ever allowed and whatever he says is gospel truth. The accused thus convicted are driven like cattle outside the court by the *Chaprasis* and the fines realized at once. Receipts for the fines realized are never given. It moves one's heart to see poor people in rags—perhaps, who knows?—even with hungry stomachs, paying heavy fines without being heard at all. Anyone who is reported against by any conservant servant cannot escape conviction. The gentleman ordering any citizen to appear before the magistrate need not tell him why he should do so or what is the charge against him. Sometimes the magistrate takes a fancy to ride on his horse one fine morning through any street. He is followed by his staff or about a dozen men and the magistrate will go on ordering his staff to prosecute before him anyone who comes in the way and is noticed by the magistrate.

Since his return to this place after martial law administration he has not decided a single suit except as if it were an ex parte decree or a decree by acceptance. The reader comes among the litigants and asks the parties to file applications for arbitration. Any case in which this is not done is adjourned and as long as the application for arbitration is not submitted cases go on being adjourned repeatedly which should be decided on the first day of the hearing. The parties go on spending money in calling in their witnesses, but the cases are never heard at all. When the gentleman leaves the court-room and goes to his bungalow, which is adjacent to the court premises, the litigants and the pleaders flock to the reader to get dates and ascertain orders supposed to have been passed by the court. Miscellaneous applications during civil and criminal proceedings are never heard. The court is closed as long as the judge sits but opens when he leaves. This is what is possible here in spite of representations to the higher authorities. All miscellaneous applications are rejected without ever being heard. No one including a pleader can present any application or plaint in person. No one including a pleader can dare enter his room.

TREATMENT TO PLEADERS.

For want of space I would content myself with the remark that the work done by the gentleman as a sub-registrar is of a piece with the other work described above. It is a disgrace for a pleader to practise in the court. He is not allowed to enter the court-room unless he is called, or argue anything or examine any witnesses. He is treated just as much as a troublesome worm or a mosquito. All sorts of insulting language are used towards him, and that too not at times of excitement but as a rule. The box placed in the verandah for receiving plaints, etc., is removed at 10 a.m., before the arrival of the magistrate, after which no plaints or applications are received. Pleaders are not allowed to present any plaint, petition or complaint personally. At the top of all that I have stated comes the fact that the magistrate comes to court at about 11-30 a.m. and leaves it at 1.30 p.m.

I may also observe that I have not entered into the details of all that takes place here. I cannot believe that the authorities are unaware of this state of affairs. Deputations have twice waited upon the district judge, who has given them very patient hearing but taken no action. Secondly, it is the duty of all superior officers to know what is happening in the lower courts. Much is said about the blessing of British courts of justice, but I am doubtful if the Government, the High Court at Lahore or the people can be proud of this court or this gentleman's administration of law. The fact is also well-known that Mr. Bosworth-Smith has received not a few warnings from the Government during his career in the I.C.S. but he remains quite uncorrected. What is the use of a warning if it does not produce any effect whatever on the person to whom it is administered? What is there to prevent the Government from taking strong action when in spite of warnings he has never corrected himself?

If it were an Indian officer, we know he would not have dared to do anything the like of the above. We are sure our voice though suppressed and feeble will reach the ears of our wide-awake Lieutenant-Governor who should not allow such a state of affairs to continue. We urge the hon. Judges of the High Court at Lahore immediately to institute an enquiry and not to allow such miscarriage of justice to pass lightly.

The district bar association of Amballa city has not much to do with Amballa Cantonment court and the members of that bar rarely come here, if at all, for who would like to submit to such a disgrace? The members of Amballa Cantonment bar have made representations which have been patiently heard and admitted to be correct. But no action seems to have been taken at all. The more this gentleman is reported against to the higher authorities the worse is he becoming.

"LEADER'S" COMMENTS.

"The Leader" commenting on the above writes:—

"A correspondent sends to us an account of the manner in which Mr. Bosworth Smith of martial law fame discharges his duties in his various capacities within the Amballa cantonment. We publish the communication elsewhere and invite the attention of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab to it. Evidently all the hue and cry that was raised against the excesses of martial law, and particularly against his manner of administering it, has been lost upon him and he remains unreformed even when administering law in ordinary courts in normal times. The allegations made against his arbitrary mode of dispensing justice are serious and if substantially correct, call for the immediate intervention of the higher authorities with a view to the stoppage of further judicial scandals in his court. If the said officer is found incapable of improvement, it would be best to relieve him of his duties."

(Continued from Column 3.)

charge. The Archbishop then went on to say: "If they had hesitated they would have failed, and failure would have meant the general murder of European men, the outraging of women, the loot of public buildings, and the desecration of Christian churches. Let the British public be under no illusion. This peril of murder and lust, loot and desecration, at the hands of an Oriental mob, excited by unscrupulous propaganda to racial and fanatical frenzy, is not the wild fancy of a timid imagination, it is a clear inference from ascertained facts." That we believe to be the literal truth, and we profoundly regret that General Dyer should have been thus sacrificed for an error of judgment which, according to such testimony, saved the Punjab these unspeakable horrors and the Indian and Home Governments from having to deal with a whole province aflame.

INDIAN WOMEN'S UNIVERSITY.

SIR VITHALDAS DONATES RS. 15 LAKHS.

APPEAL FOR MORE FUNDS.

POONA, June 14.

We are requested to announce on behalf of the Indian Women's University, Poona that at their Senate meeting held on 13th instant the offer of Sir Vithaldas D. Thakersey to hand over G. P. Notes of Rs. 15 lakhs in memory of his mother Srimati Nathibai, was accepted by the Senate. In making this offer the following quotation from his letter to Prof. Karve expresses his object:—"With reference to our conversation regarding what I saw in Japan about the Education in the Women's University there, I explained to you how I was impressed with its curriculum, which had for its object the giving in addition to literary education of such training as would prepare them for their life as practical wives and mothers or in case of necessity to maintain themselves in an independent position. I think that we should attempt to organize a financially strong University either for the whole of the India or at least for the Bombay Presidency which would take up the organization of schools and Colleges on similar lines."

"I found that the Women's University at Hingne was an institution which was inspired by the same ideals and nothing will give me greater pleasure than that the University should be developed into a vigorous and Comprehensive All-India-Body, striving for the secondary and high education of our women in different parts of our country and in different directions."

The University will now be able to expand its work considerably having an income of over Rs. 70,000, per annum. The senate has accepted the following programme suggested by the Doner for immediate action. (a) A High School should as soon as possible be started in Bombay with Marathi and Gujarati sides to be developed into full college when it becomes practicable. If any of the existing schools in Bombay is willing to take up the work of the High School on our lines and is affiliated to the Women's University then a substantial grant-in-aid may be given to that school and only a college may be developed.

(b) A high school should be started also in the city of Poona.

(c) A college provided with Residential quarters should be established in Poona, where it can at once commence its work as the field is quite ready there. For this purpose a suitable site should be acquired out side the city and the necessary buildings erected thereon, special accommodation being reserved for Gujarathi students if there is demand for it.

(d) As the Ahmedabad Mahila Vidyalaya has been working with success for some years and it is likely to start a College shortly the latter when affiliated to the University might also be liberally helped, if funds permit.

In addition to the above all full High Schools which stand in need of help and which are affiliated to the Women's University would get their share of grant-in-aid and if funds permit help will be given also to schools which have advanced beyond the lower secondary stage and which promise to become full High Schools in the near future. A grant-in-aid code will be prepared for the purpose.

The Head Quarters of the University will be shifted to Bombay as soon as a full college is developed there and the necessary buildings are erected for locating the University. In the meantime the meetings of the Senate and of the syndicate according to the convenience of members, either in Bombay or Poona from June 1921, it being a central place both for the Deccani and Gujarathi people.

The Senate will adopt in due course, the necessary amendments in its constitution to secure representation of different communities on it.

It is estimated that to carry out its programme fully the University should have an annual income at least one lakhs of rupees and it appeals to the public for supplementary help.

FRONTIER SITUATION.

ECONOMIC IMPROVEMENT IN MAHSUD COUNTRY.

(Associated Press.)

DERA ISMAIL KHAN, June 14.

The improvement in the economic situation in the Mahsud country is being well maintained. On the 11th the Palli Khel section of the Manzai handed in three outstanding Government rifles and as this completes their surrender the blockade has been raised for the section. No fewer than two-thirds of the Mahsuds have now settled with Government and have in consequence been allowed free access to their cultivated lands and to British territory. It is expected other recalcitrants might also follow the example.

A Rangoon message says:—It is reported that five Burmans have expressed willingness to buy aeroplanes for their own use or for running joy rights in their locality. Offers are being made to local representative of Aeroad (India) Limited. The Local Aeroad Company is being formed with promises of considerable local support from Burmese men of all classes.

A notification in "Burma Gazette" prohibits the use of motor horns or whistles worked by the exhaust of a motor vehicle except on fire brigade vehicles in Rangoon.

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SUPERIOR MAKE

REFORMING CRIMINALS.

TRY LOVE'S WAY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In many prisons the kindly brotherhood system of treatment that has been inaugurated is really helping to reform criminals, whereas the old system of penology killed men, broke their spirits, or made them more hardened in crime. Everyone who slips from the right path, no matter what he has done, should be given another chance, a fresh opportunity to make good, to rebuild his character. One who has sinned against society should not for ever be expelled from the sympathies, the good-will, and the kindliness of his fellowmen. Criminals should be treated as unfortunate brothers and sisters who have stumbled and lost their way on the life path. Love is the only medium that will help them to raise to get back into the current that runs Godward. Many of these poor wretches never had an opportunity. They never felt the magic touch of love, never knew the influence of a good home, of honest loving parents. Most of them did not have a right start in life. They were handicapped at birth by ignorance, by disease, by vicious parentage. They never had a fair chance. Love's way" would give them one. Shutting them into cramped, miserable, sunless cells, where no touch of humanity reaches them, meting out treatment we would not dream of inflicting on an animal is like trying to put out fire with kerosene oil. Such treatment makes them worse, arouses their basest passions of revenge, bitterness and hatred. Society is beginning to wake up to the futility of such brutal methods, and is, in many places, beginning to apply "Love's Way" to its criminal classes, and with marked effect. Greater trust in the possibilities for good within men and women, greater sympathy and greater unfeigned interest are working a marvellous change in human conditions. In other words, in spite of many seeming contradictions, many glaring evils, many setbacks and discouragements, the spirit of the Christ of the Golden Rule: "Thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself" is acting like a healing leaven and performing miracles in the great human mass.

Love is the great mind opener, the great heart opener and life enricher, the great developer. When our love is big enough to say: "The world is my country" wars will cease. The language of Divine Love's advertisement is: "Come unto me all ye that labour and are heavy laden and I will give you rest." When you have failed to find comfort, satisfaction or joy in anything else, when your friends have deserted you, when you have made fatal mistakes and society has closed its doors on you, when everybody else rejects and denounces you, when everything else has failed, God's loving fatherly voice says to the poor outcast, "Come to me and you shall find peace and rest."—Yours, etc.,

O. S. MARDEN.

"MAJOR VISCOUNT EBRINGTON."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—With reference to a correspondence published under the above head lines by one Mr. Ebrahim Ebdeyally in your issue of the 31st ultimo, I may be permitted to make a few observations in the matter.

Such unpleasant incidents between European Military officers and Indians are getting very common on our Railways. Beyond complaining in the Press about their conduct, nothing more has been heard of in a majority of cases. Your correspondent is expecting too much when he hopes the Railway authorities to take proceedings against a European and that too a Major and a Viscount. Mr. Ebrahim, who I believe to be a man of some means and position, should take the initiative himself in a Court, of Law, and not wait till the Railway authorities secure for him a half-hearted apology from that hot-headed European Military officer for his extremely rude and insolent behaviour towards respectable Indian ladies and gentlemen. The law is quite clear on the subject. It is as follows:—

"Section 341 Indian Penal Code" empowers the ladies accompanying Mr. Ebrahim to prosecute the offender for wrongful restraint.

"Section 109 Cl (2) Indian Railways Act IX of 1890 lays down:" If a passenger clearly resists the lawful entry of another passenger into a compartment not reserved by the Railway administration for the use of the passenger resisting or not already containing the maximum number of passengers exhibited therein or thereon under Section 63 he shall be punished with fine, etc."

Further Section 119 I. R. Act says: "If a male person knowing a carriage compartment, room, or other place to be reserved by a railway administration for the exclusive use of females enters the place without lawful excuse or having entered it remains therein after having been desired by any railway servant to leave it, he shall be punished with fine, etc., and may be removed from the railway by any railway servant."

Section 122 I. R. Act also empowers any Railway servant to remove a trespasser.

Section 131 I. R. Act empowers any railway servant to arrest without warrant any person who commits a breach of Section 119 cited above.

Section 134 I. R. Act read with Section 185 Criminal Procedure Code fixes the place of trial of such offenders.

From the facts mentioned by your correspondent, it is quite evident that the Railway authorities at Deolali were quite impotent to exercise the very wide powers vested in them by law, and were literally afraid to remove and arrest the offender simply because he was an European officer wearing His Majesty's Uniform. But I make bold to say that they may not have extended the same courtesy if the offender had been an Indian whatever his social status. It is expected that your correspondent would not lack courage to bring the officer to book and not merely remain content by simply addressing a letter to the Press, and to authorities concerned. It is necessary to remind such hotheads in India that in ordinary times military authority is subservient to civil law.—Yours, etc.

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AMRUTANJAN DEPOT

AGRA-KARACHI RAILWAY.

SURVEY REPORTS BEFORE THE RAILWAY BOARD.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 13.

It is understood that the complete survey reports of the Engineer-in-Chief, Agra-Karachi Broad Gauge Connection Survey are now in the hands of the Railway Board and are being examined. The whole question of the alternative routes being sub judice, it is of course impossible to anticipate very closely the final location that will be adopted, more especially with reference to the eastern sections which will involve most probably a certain amount of new construction in addition to the conversion of some metre gauge lines from Hyderabad (Sind) up to Baltora. The question will probably be fairly simple. Eastwards from Baltora however the project enters the regions where many claims will have to be weighed and balanced against each other before a decision can be arrived at with any degree of certainty. It is not too much to expect that for the eastern half of the line nearly a score of posible locations may have to be reviewed, although a close examination of their respective claims in the light of the survey reports and commercial and other considerations will no doubt thin out the "Starters" very materially. This great scheme has taken long to mature and in view of all the interests involved must no doubt take some time yet before the plans can be fully developed and completed in the nature of the project. However, it may be anticipated that once started the actual conversion and such new construction as may be necessary will be thrust through with the utmost possible expedition. As this must obviously be accomplished without the interruption of the existing traffic some petty problems will be presented for solution by the construction engineers.

COCHIN HARBOUR

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, June 14.

Vigorous steps will be taken for pushing on work of the Cochin Harbour during 1920-21. A special Engineer from England for the purpose is elaborating his arrangement for commencing work as soon as the monsoon is over. Allotment of one and half lakh rupees has been made in the budget for this year for investigation.

ASH-PLANT AND POTHEEN.

The "Amrita Bazar Patrika" writes:—

In a book on Irish life we read the following:—

"Once a process server came to Oiney's house to serve him with a process for the rent. The neighbours went into the house an hour afterwards to see how he was dealing with the man, and they found the process server, sitting in front of the fire, eating the process while Oiney stood over him with an ash-plant—in one hand and a bottle of potheen in the other. The ash-plant was needed to give the man an appetite, the potheen would help to wash the meal down. So Oiney explained to the neighbours."

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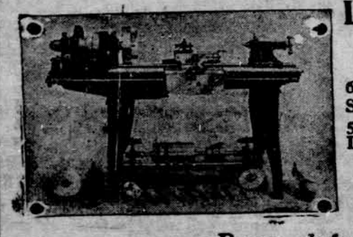

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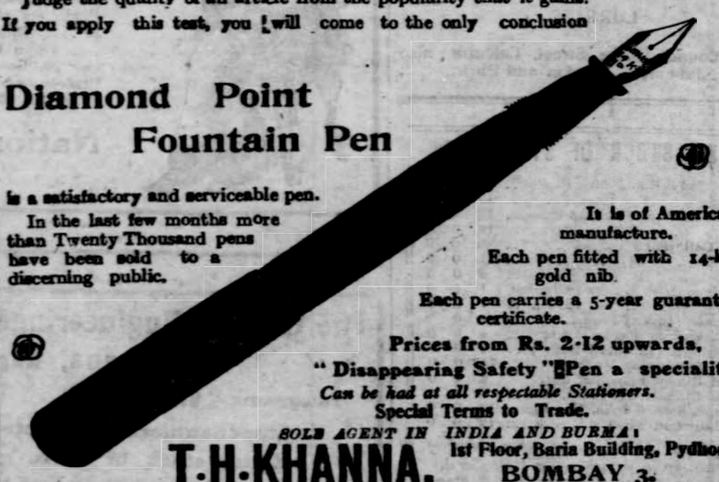

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